This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

EducT
750.12
340

THE MERRILL SPELLER

BOOK TWO

NEW YORK
CHARLES E. MERRILL
COMPANY

Educ T 759.12.940
Bk 2

T 69.9688
Bk. II

Harvard College Library

LIBRARY OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COLLECTION OF TEXT-BOOKS
CONTRIBUTED BY THE PUBLISHERS

TRANSFERRED
TO
HARVARD COLLEGE

3 2044 097 042 584

THE

MERRILL SPELLER

BOOK TWO

BY

J. ORMOND WILSON

FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REVISED BY

EDITH A. WINSHIP

NEW YORK

CHARLES E. MERRILL COMPANY

1912

~~F 69.9.688~~ Educ T 59.12.940 Bk 2
~~Bk. FF~~
Harvard University
Dept. of Education Library
Gift of the Publishers
MAY 22 1913
TRANSFERRED TO
HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
MAY 6 1921

COPYRIGHT, 1912
BY
CHARLES E. MERRILL CO.

PREFACE

That the child should focus his attention on a very few words at one time; that these words should have a definite meaning and utility to him; and that they should reappear in his writing and in his spelling lessons so that he cannot forget them—these are the main principles on which THE MERRILL SPELLER is built.

In the Third Year two words are selected for special study in each lesson, supplemented by four easier words. The *number of words* in a lesson is increased in the succeeding grades, but the same distinction is kept between the words presenting spelling difficulties and the secondary list of review words or relatively easy words.

It is primarily the teacher who must see that the children know *the meaning of the word* they study and that they use it correctly. In the text-book we can show the meaning of a word by its context in sentences, by grouping it with synonyms or words related in sense, and by directing the pupil to the dictionary.

Reviewing, not only throughout the grade but in the spelling lessons of later years, is essential to permanent mastery of difficult words. In this Speller the fifth lesson of each week is devoted to a review of the week's work, and a general review is provided four times a year. For further review, the more difficult words are carried from grade to grade for study in the secondary lists.

This Speller is a revision of the WORD AND SENTENCE BOOK by Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, long Superintendent of Public Schools in Washington, D. C. The book was a pioneer in many characteristics which are given prominence in the newest spellers. In revising the book, we have sought to make such additions and modifications as would bring it into harmony with the best modern courses of instruction. Shorter lessons, a closer grading

of words, the elimination of words not now appropriate, and the use of a current vocabulary have given the book a completely new cast.

In selecting the *vocabulary* we have drawn chiefly from lists of words frequently misspelled and words that teachers in many different localities have selected for special drill. Webster's New International Dictionary, revision of 1910, has been used as the spelling authority.

The spelling lesson can and should be made *interesting to the child.* The words which he studies should take on an individuality, and the lessons here are aimed to contribute in various ways to this end. Busy work in the Third Year and similar activities in the later grades are suggested, and should form the basis of further development by the teacher. Class conversation and oral composition should grow out of the quotations in the lessons and out of the ideas suggested by the correlated words grouped in a lesson. The child's vocabulary, both spoken and written, can be steadily enriched through the spelling lessons.

Correct pronunciation is another by-product of the spelling lesson. This text-book gradually familiarizes the pupil with the chief diacritical marks used in the dictionaries, and provides exercises that illustrate typical errors in pronunciation. Careful enunciation is so important an aid to correct spelling that it should invariably have its place in the daily spelling lesson.

The *use of the dictionary* should be made a part of the regular work, so that the pupil will learn how to use it intelligently and will acquire the habit of turning to the dictionary whenever he is in doubt as to spelling, pronunciation, or meaning.

Critical suggestions from many educators have contributed largely to the merits of the Speller and their generous interest in it is gratefully acknowledged.

WHY SOME WORDS ARE DIFFICULT

The difficulty in spelling and pronouncing English words arises from the use of

(1) Silent letters.

(2) The same letter to represent different sounds.

(3) Different letters to represent the same sound.

Pupils should be drilled thoroughly on a few representative words, with a view to training the faculty and forming the habit of observing these peculiarities closely wherever found. Exercises in analyzing the spelling of a word, similar to the following, are valuable.

Cough (kof), c-o-u-g-h, is a difficult word because it has five letters and only three sounds; *u* is silent, and the sound of *f* is represented by the equivalent *gh*.

Ver′ y, v-e-r-y; the spelling of this word is difficult to remember because most words similar in sound (ferry, berry, merry) have two *r's; one r in very.*

Cro quette′ (krō kĕt′), c-r-o-q-u-e-t-t-e, is a difficult word because it has nine letters and only six sounds; the final *t* and *e* are silent; *c* in the first syllable and *qu* in the last syllable are each pronounced like *k*.

Sep′ a rate, s-e-p-a-r-a-t-e, has eight letters and only seven sounds; *e* final is generally silent; the spelling of this word is difficult to remember because the sound of *a* in the second syllable is obscure; *two a's in separate.*

In applying the diacritical marks to combinations of letters representing a single elementary sound, it is customary to give the proper mark to the letter that is sounded, and regard the other letters of the combination as silent; thus: bo͝o͞k′ tŷ.

SIXTH YEAR

FIRST WEEK

1

Five great professions have hitherto existed in every civilized nation. The soldier's profession is to defend it; the pastor's to teach it; the physician's to keep it in health; the lawyer's to enforce justice in it; the merchant's to provide for it. And the duty of all these men is, on due occasion, to die for it.—RUSKIN

hith er to′ civ′ i lize oc ca′ sion
pro fes′ sion due pas′ tor law′ yer

2

phy si′ cian pro vide′ pro vi′ sion
jus′ tice ex ist′ de fend′ en force′

From dictation, write the quotation from Ruskin in Lesson 1.

3

pos ses′ sion col li′sion ex cur′ sion
di vi′ sion pen′ sion mis′ sion pas′ sion

What similarity do you find in the words of Lessons 3 and 4?

4

ex ten′ sion ex pan′ sion ses′ sion
se clu′ sion per mis′ sion ex plo′ sion ex plode′

5. REVIEW

Review Lessons 1–4. Write in a column the words ending in *sion.*

SECOND WEEK

6

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.—BACON

or′ na ment a bil′ i ty skill′ ful
a′ ble stu′ di ous known pu′ pil

Talk over in class the meaning of the sentence in to-day's lesson.

7

gla′ cier gey′ ser cat′ a ract
strait pla teau′ source ge og′ ra phy

8

pen in′ su la hem′ i sphere Aus tra′ li a
Ant arc′ tic Eu′ rope A′ si a Af′ ri ca

What does *hemi* mean?

9

Flor′i da Mis sis sip′pi Del′a ware Mas sa chu′setts
Wy o′ming Lou i si an′a Il li nois′ Penn syl va′ni a

In writing the names of states in your geography lessons, which have you found hardest to spell?

10. REVIEW

Review Lessons 6–9.

THIRD WEEK

11

The better part of valor is discretion.—SHAKESPEARE

dis cre′ tion cau′ tion pru′ dence
val′ or bold′ ness cour′ age care′ ful

12

grat′ i tude faith′ ful de vo′ tion
serv′ ice serv′ ant re li′ a ble at tached′

Write sentences, using the words in this lesson.

13

ex cla ma′ tion ex pla na′ tion cel e bra′ tion
ex claim′ ex plain′ at ten′ tion hes i ta′ tion

14

sen sa′ tion dec la ra′ tion im ag i na′ tion
plan ta′ tion an nex a′ tion de scrip′ tion va ca′ tion

Make a list of five words ending in *tion*, besides the words in this week's lessons.

15. REVIEW

Review Lessons 11–14.

FOURTH WEEK

16

When watches were first made, they were comparatively large and —— the hours like clocks. After the striking mechanism was ——, they were reduced in —— and were —— ornamental —— than ——. They were set in the heads of canes, in ——, and in —— rings.

rath′ er size a ban′ doned fin′ ger
struck use′ ful con sid′ ered brace′ lets

Which words in this list do you need to study hardest?

Copy the paragraph about watches, filling in the blanks with words from the spelling list.

17

mech′ a nism com par′ a tive ly re duced′
screw ma chin′ er y en′ gine en gi neer′

18

yacht cruise buoy
wharf cap′tain sail′ or ves′ sel

19

ca noe′ schoon′ er an′ chor
voy′ age stern steer wheel

20. Review

Review Lessons 16–19. Write the words in alphabetical order.

FIFTH WEEK

21

Watches and clocks had —— only one hand, which —— the hour. —— and second hands were —— later. Devices have been —— to counteract the effect of —— on the mechanism of timepieces, so that they run —— in all kinds of ——.

in′ di cat ed u′ ni form ly add′ ed min′ ute
in tro duced′ o rig′ i nal ly weath′ er tem′ per a ture

Fill the blanks with words from the spelling list. Study especially the words in the first two columns. What is the meaning of *uniformly*?

22

de vice′ ef fect′ coun ter act′
di′ al pen′ du lum main′ spring fig′ ures

Effect, as a noun, means the result produced by some cause. Explain the meaning of *effect* in the sentence of Lesson 21.

23

mack′ er el had′ dock sar dine′

pick′ er el shad her′ ring salm′ on

24

al′ li ga tor croc′ o dile wal′ rus

cor′ al sponge sea′ weed oys′ ter

25. Review

Review Lessons 21–24. Write the words in columns according to the number of syllables.

SIXTH WEEK

26

Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.
Emerson

cour′ te sy hon′ or sin cer′ i ty

gen′ u ine cour′ te ous re spect′ ful be hav′ ior

27

One example is worth a thousand arguments.—Gladstone

ar′ gu ment dis cus′ sion de ci′ sion

de bate′ dis pute′ pat′ tern mod′ el

28

oversight breakfast downcast waterfowl

doughnut shipwreck schoolmate drawbridge

Separate each of these compound words into its parts. Tell what the compound means.

29

spic′ y	fuss′ y	ha′ zy
fan′ cy	flim′ sy	co′ zy
sau′ cy	gloss′ y	diz′ zy
juic′ y	drow′ sy	breez′ y

In these words, mark the long and short vowels with the macron or the breve.

30. REVIEW

Review Lessons 26–29.

SEVENTH WEEK

31

shep′ herd		ter′ ri er	span′ iel
guard	growl	hound	col′ lie

32

ken′ nel		mas′ tiff	prey
guide	scent	search	beast

Write a sentence showing the meaning of *prey*.

33

seal	raccoon	zebra	giraffe
tiger	leopard	camel	antelope
lynx	beaver	lioness	elephant

Write these words, separating them into syllables.

34

skel′ e ton		knuck′ le	ten′ don
skull	an′ kle	shoul′ der	fore′ arm

35. REVIEW

Review Lessons 31–34. Write the plural form of each noun in these lessons.

EIGHTH WEEK

36

Character gives splendor to youth and awe to wrinkled skin and gray hairs.—EMERSON

char′ ac ter splen′ dor gran′ deur

awe rev′ er ence wrin′ kled no bil′ i ty

37

base, mean; a foundation. plane, a flat surface.
bass, a part in music. plain, level ground; clear.

gate, a kind of door. pane, a plate of glass.
gait, manner of walking. pain, an ache.

hale, healthy. fare, price of passage.
hail, frozen rain; to salute. fair, clear; light in color.

Use each of these words in a sentence that shows the meaning of the word.

Words that are pronounced alike, but are different in meaning are called **homonyms.**

38

ten′ nis cro quet′ um′ pire

court mal′ let han′ dle base′ ball

39

bil′ liards dom′ i noes back gam′ mon

check′ ers whist chess au′ thors

40. REVIEW

Review Lessons 36–39. Write a list of your favorite games.

NINTH WEEK

41

Ah!—on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West,
From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,
When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored,
What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye?
What calls back the past, like the rich pumpkin pie?

WHITTIER

Study the underlined words. Make a list of other words in this stanza that you need to study. Write the stanza from dictation.

42

re un'ion	rel' a tives		in vi ta' tion
cous' in	daugh' ter	niece	neph' ew

Write a letter about Thanksgiving Day, using all the words of the lesson.

43

fertile	weary	manners	jewel
precious	tedious	student	soil
earnest	charming	journey	traveler

Write sentences, combining correctly an adjective from the first two columns with a noun from the last two.

44

Singular	*Possessive Sing.*	*Plural*	*Possessive Pl.*
girl	girl's	girls	girls'
lady	lady's	ladies	ladies'
woman	woman's	women	women's

To denote possession:

Add the apostrophe and *s* (*'s*) to a singular noun; as girl's.

To a plural noun ending in *s*, add the apostrophe (*'*); as girls'.

To a plural noun not ending in *s*, add the apostrophe and *s* (*'s*); as women's.

Write the possessive singular and plural of *child, boy, scholar, baby.* Explain how the possessive plural is formed in each case.

45. REVIEW

Review Lessons 41–44.

TENTH WEEK

46

Silent *e* is dropped when it precedes the endings *-ed* and *-ing;* as bake, baked, baking.

In words of one syllable, and words accented on the last syllable, a single consonant after a single vowel is doubled before *-ed* and *-ing;* as drop, dropped, dropping.

Write the *-ing* form of the following verbs. Also the past tense.

Come, hope, lose, raise, change, drive, dare, breathe.

Hop, trip, begin, trim, forget, slip, wrap, get.

47

sweet as honey	busy as a bee
strong as an ox	true as steel
swift as thought	firm as a rock
clear as crystal	sharp as a razor

Spell all these words. Write a few similar phrases that you have heard.

48

your	its	we're	who's	there
you're	it's	were	whose	their

What does the apostrophe signify in these words?

Write sentences, using each word in the lesson.

49

Y after a consonant becomes *i* before an ending that does not begin with *i;* as try, tried, trying.

Add *-ing* and *-ed* to the following verbs:

Reply, carry, study, vary, deny, empty, bury, hurry.

Words ending in *ie* drop the *e* and change *i* to *y* before *-ing.*

die	died	dying	tie	tied	tying
hie	hied	hying	lie	lay	lying

Study these words:

hoe	hoed	hoeing	dye	dyed	dyeing
shoe	shod	shoeing	singe	singed	singeing

Why is the *e* retained in *dyeing* and *singeing?*

50. Spelling-match Review

abandoned	beginning	civilize	declaration
ability	breathing	collision	device
affection	buried	comparatively	devotion
alligator	canoe	considered	discretion
anchor	cataract	courtesy	dominoes
argument	caution	croquet	effect
awe	character	decision	exclaim

exclamation	indicated	Pennsylvania	sincerity
excursion	knuckle	pension	singeing
expansion	leopard	physician	skeleton
explanation	lynx	possession	skillful
faithful	mackerel	provision	spaniel
forgetting	Massachusetts	pupil	steel
geyser	mechanism	reunion	terrier
glacier	Mississippi	saucy	umpire
grandeur	occasion	schooner	uniformly
hemisphere	originally	sensation	waterfowl
hoeing	pastor	session	weary
hurried	pendulum	shepherd	yacht
imagination	peninsula	shipwreck	zebra

ELEVENTH WEEK

51

That haughty man does not deign to notice me.

If he says I am a coward, he maligns me.

Animals often feign death to avoid capture.

deign	ma lign′		feign
as sign′	re sign′	de sign′	sign′ ing

52

neigh′ bor	for′ eign		sov′ er eign
skein	weigh	sleigh	neigh

Remember that *i* usually precedes *e* except after *c* or when sounded like *ā*.

53

gnarled	gnat	gnawing	knob
gnashed	gnome	cologne	knight

Find in the dictionary the meaning of any of these words which you do not know. Write six other words beginning with *kn.*

54

stitch	to-day	true	saves
honesty	dare	perfect	waste
practice	haste	policy	to-morrow

Combine each word in the first two columns with one in the last two columns to make a familiar saying.

55. REVIEW

Review Lessons 51–54.

Study the alphabetical arrangement of the words in Lesson 50. Explain the order of the six words beginning with *d.* Then write the words of Lesson 54 in exact alphabetical order.

TWELFTH WEEK

56

brake, a device for stopping a wheel.
break, to shatter.

stake, a post.
steak, a slice of meat.

peer, an equal; to look attentively.
pier, a wharf or structure built over the water.

peel, to strip off the skin.
peal, a loud sound.

rap, to knock.
wrap, to cover.

pore, a tiny opening in the skin.
pour, to cause to flow.

Write sentences showing the correct use of each of these words.

57

re ceive′	con ceive′	heir	seize
per ceive′	ceil′ ing	freight	nei′ ther
de ceive′	re ceipt′	rein′ deer	height

Add *-ing* to each verb in this list.

58

en deav′ or o blige′ dis ap point′

a fraid′ pleas′ ure for got′ ten suc ceed′

Write sentences, using the words of this lesson.

59

because	unless	indeed	almost
between	until	seldom	during
beneath	all right	besides	against

60. REVIEW

Review Lessons 56–59.

THIRTEENTH WEEK

61

lunch′ eon des sert′ men′ u

bis′ cuit ce′ re al sal′ ad rai′ sin

62

om′ e let on′ ion sir′ up

nut′ meg stew gra′ vy yeast

Write a list of words that rhyme with *stew*.

63

cush′ ion bed′ stead mir′ ror

pic′ ture blan′ ket lin′ en wool′ en

64

but′ ler	coach′ man	liv′ er y	stee′ ple
wait′ er	wait′ ress	cas′ tle	vil′ lage
gar′ den er	seam′ stress	pal′ ace	cot′ tage

Write the possessive forms, both singular and plural, of the words in the first two columns.

65. REVIEW

Review Lessons 61–64.

FOURTEENTH WEEK

66

I have always thought of Christmas as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time.—DICKENS

char′ i ta ble fa′ vor ite an′ nu al
char′ i ty gen′ er ous for giv′ ing ex′ cel lent

Which is your favorite holiday? Write a paragraph about it.

67

tran′ sient tem′ po ra ry pre lim′ i na ry
pres′ ent fu′ ture fi′ nal pause

68

per′ ma nent per pet′ u al u ni ver′ sal
per haps′ pur sue′ per form′ pur′ chase

69

grieve	fierce	piece	brief
be lieve′	pierce	se′ ries	field
re lieve′	hand′ ker chief	priest	yield

Write these words in exact alphabetical order.

70. REVIEW

Review Lessons 66–69.

FIFTEENTH WEEK

71

meat, food.
meet, to come together.
mete, to measure.

rain, water from clouds.
rein, part of a harness.
reign, to rule.

vain, proud, conceited.
vein, a blood vessel.
vane, indicator of the wind.

main, chief.
mane, hair on a horse's neck.
Maine, the New England state.

Use each of these words in a sentence.

72

dis guise′ fa tigue′ league
con ceal′ feign wea′ ri ness un′ ion

Use in sentences the three new words of the lesson.

73

ex pe di′ tion ex plo ra′ tion ad ven′ ture
dis cov′ er er coun′ tries dis′ tance dan′ ger ous

Write a paragraph about the discovery of the North or the South Pole, or some other exploration.

74

pi o neer′ em′ i grate mas′ sa cre
set′ tle ment de stroyed′ at tacked′ en′ e mies

Write sentences relating to early American history, using the words of the lesson.

75. Review

Review Lessons 71–74.

SIXTEENTH WEEK

76

Let your heart feel for the afflictions and distresses of every one.

WASHINGTON

af flic′ tion dis tress′ dis as′ ter
un luck′ y mis for′ tune suc cess′ ful mourn

77

toward	aloud	forever	whether
afterward	apiece	since	together
doubtless	one's self	nearly	nevertheless

78

syc′ a more pop′ lar hick′ o ry
birch ce′ dar spruce hem′ lock

79

dūe	ma līg̀n′	drowned	yacht
stū′ dent	fŏr′ e͡ĭg̀n	ăth lĕt′ ĭc	ẁhōl′ lў
grăt′ ĭ tūde	sŏv′ ẽr e͡ĭg̀n	Ĭ tăl′ ian	g̀e͡ȳ′ sẽr

Practice the pronunciation of these words. In the first column, the letter *u* is sounded as in *use*.

80. REVIEW

Review Lessons 76–79.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK

81

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight. EMERSON

an nounce′ ar ri′ val trump′ et er
a rouse′ ap proach′ bliz′ zard i′ ci cle

82

light′ning thun′ der storm whirl′ wind
squall cy′ clone hur′ ri cane e lec′ tric

What do you need to remember especially about the spelling of *lightning*?

83

at′ mos phere ther mom′ e ter ba rom′ e ter
sea′ son tem′ per a ture pres′ sure col′ umn

84

thistle	shamrock	national	emblem
recite	promptly	distinctly	slowly
Indians	buffalo	western	prairie

Use in a sentence the four words in each line across the page.

85. REVIEW

Review Lessons 81–84.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK

86

His best companions, innocence and health,
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.

GOLDSMITH

com pan′ ion in′ no cence ig′ no rance
pru′ dence fra′ grance dif′ fer ence ref′ er ence

87

Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge.

FRANKLIN

knowl′ edge in tel′ li gence e con′ o my
heed′ less care′ less ness waste′ ful dam′ age

88

The extensive view from the summit repaid us for the hard ascent of the mountain.

ex ten′ sive view as cent′

sum′ mit as cend′ de scent′ scen′ er y

89

To *assent* to a statement is to agree that it is true.

as sent′ a gree′ ad mit′

con sent′ per mit′ de ny′ re fuse′

90. REVIEW

Review Lessons 86–89. Write the words in alphabetical order.

NINETEENTH WEEK

91

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.—LONGFELLOW

su preme′ sim plic′ i ty dig′ ni ty

style ex′ cel lence qual′ i ty sin cere′

92

B. C., before Christ. etc., and so forth.
P. O., post office. i.e., that is.
N. B., take notice. e.g., for example.
A. D., in the year of our Lord. viz., namely.

All but the first two of these abbreviations stand for Latin words. For instance, N. B. stands for *nota bene*, meaning *note well.*

What do the following abbreviations stand for: M. D., C. O. D., P. S., U. S. A., A. M., P. M.?

93

nom′ i nate il lu′ mi nate an tic′ i pate
in struct′ ad mire′ an nex′ dic′ tate

Form nouns by adding a syllable to each word of the lesson. Use in sentences four of the words that you have made.

94

as sis′ tance ac quaint′ ance al low′ ance
griev′ance ac cept′ance an noy′ance re pent′ance

Write the verbs from which each noun of the lesson is formed.

95. REVIEW

Review Lessons 91–94.

TWENTIETH WEEK

96

Phidias,[1] who was born in Greece about 500 B. C., was one of the greatest sculptors of all time.

sculp′ tor ar′ chi tect gen′ius
sculp′ ture build′ er skill′ ful mas′ ter piece

[1] Pronunciation: Phĭd′ ĭ as.

97

ob lique′ ob tuse′ di am′ e ter
a cute′ tri′ an gle rec′ tan gle sphere

98

hor i zon′ tal per pen dic′ u lar ver′ ti cal
draw′ ing meas′ ure spi′ ral sep′ a rate

Make drawings to show that you understand the new words in Lessons 97 and 98.

99

lo co mo′ tive		tun′ nel	junc′ tion
switch	el′ e vat ed	ex press′	pas′ sen ger

100. Spelling-match Review

Review Lesson 50.

acquaintance	dignity	intelligence	poplar
adventure	disappoint	junction	preliminary
announce	disguise	knowledge	promptly
anticipation	distinctly	league	receipt
architect	doubtless	lightning	reindeer
assistance	endeavor	linen	relieve
atmosphere	excellence	locomotive	repentance
beneath	expedition	luncheon	sculpture
blanket	extensive	massacre	seldom
brief	fatigue	mirror	simplicity
charitable	favorite	nomination	sirup
collision	final	oblige	skein
companion	foreign	oblique	sovereign
conceal	gardener	pause	summit
conceive	genius	perceive	supreme
consent	gnarled	perform	thermometer
cushion	gnashed	permission	toward
deign	grievance	perpendicular	transient
design	heedless	perpetual	universal
dessert	ignorance	pierce	vertical
diameter	indeed	pioneer	view
difference	instruction	policy	waitress

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK

101

The busy click of machinery, the merry ring of the anvil, the lowing of peaceful herds, and the song of the harvest home, are sweeter music than pæans of departed glory, or songs of triumph in war.—WHIPPLE

Study the words in this sentence so that you can write it from dictation. What is the meaning of *pæan?*

Two letters combined to express a single sound, as *ae* in *pæan* or *ea* in *head,* are called a **digraph.**

102

till′ ing	fur′ row	drain′ age	prun′ ing
plow′ ing	stub′ ble	mois′ ture	graft′ ing

103

tas′ sel pol′ len pet′ al

shrub blight an′ nu al trans plant′

Write a list of words that rhyme with *blight.*

104

Plants which store their own food supply

in roots: radish, turnip. in bulbs: onion, daffodil.
in stems: cabbage, potato. in fruit: tomato, squash.
in seeds: lentil, lima bean.

Spell all the words in the lesson.

105. REVIEW

Review Lessons 101–104. Write a list of verbs connected with farming.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK

106

Young mosquitoes may be killed by pouring kerosene on pools of stagnant water.

ker′ o sene naph′ tha gas′ o line
mos qui′ to bee′ tle cat′ er pil lar hor′ net

107

Cleanliness is the most important aid to sanitary conditions in dairies.

clean′ li ness san′ i ta ry im por′ tance
dai′ ry aid nec′ es sa ry health′ ful

108

cheese	whey	filter	scalded
churn	sour	separator	boiled
bottle	impure	skimmed milk	strained

109

nigh	else	odd	edge	urge
sigh	exit	even	mere	coax

Use *nigh* and *mere* in sentences.

110. Review

Review Lessons 106–109.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK

111

"A torn jacket is soon mended; but hard words bruise the heart of a child."

bruise nui′ sance pur suit′
juice cruis′ er suit′ a ble suit′ ed

112

duke	duch′ ess	mar′ quis	mar′ chion ess
czar	cza ri′ na	earl	count′ ess
sul′ tan	sul ta′ na	vis′ count	vis′ count ess

What consonant is silent in *viscount?*

113

Span′ iard Por′ tu guese E gyp′ tian

Span′ ish Rus′ sian I tal′ ian Ca na′ di an

Be sure that you remember where the *i* comes in *Spaniard.*

Write the name of the country with which each of these words is connected.

114

Seine	Plym′ outh	Ja mai′ ca	Cau′ ca sus
Brus′sels	Ches′a peake	No′va Sco′ti a	Ed′in burgh

Tell what each of these is and where it is located

115. REVIEW

Review Lessons 111–114.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK

116

Our suite at the hotel consisted of three connected rooms. The principal attraction was the bay window, which gave a fine view of the mountains.

suite prin′ ci pal at trac′ tion

ho tel′ con nect′ con sist′ con fess′

117

The Executive Mansion, where the President lives at the capital, is called the White House.

man′ sion ca the′ dral hos′ pi tal

pres′ i dent mu se′ um li′ bra ry treas′ ur y

118

bou′ le vard res′ er voir ped′ es tal
foun′ tain mon′ u ment av′ e nue car′ riage

Mark the vowels in these words. The table on page 251 and the dictionary will help you.

119

ce ment′ as′ phalt pave′ ment
built traf′ fic trol′ ley sig′ nal

120. REVIEW

Review Lessons 116–119.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK

121

strait, a narrow passage.
straight, direct.

course, way, route.
coarse, rough.

principal, most important.
principle, a general or settled truth.

capitol, building.
capital, chief town.

currant, a berry.
current, flowing water.

sweet, the flavor of sugar.
suite, several connected rooms.

Use each word in a sentence.

State other meanings of *capital* and *principal* besides those given in the definitions above.

122

tor′ rid frig′ id bound′ a ry
trop′ ic tem′ per ate arc′ tic e qua′ tor

123

chan′ nel prom′ on to ry o a′ sis
is′ land pen in′ su la des′ ert ar′ id

State the meaning of each word in the lesson.

124

Pan a ma′ route isth′ mus
com′ merce in′ dus try jour′ ney Pa cif′ ic

Write sentences about the Panama Canal, using words from the lesson.

125. REVIEW

Review Lessons 121–124. Write a list of ten words from your last geography lessons.

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK

126

Set a high price on your leisure moments. They are sands of precious gold. Properly expended, they will procure for you a stock of great thoughts.—WISE

lei′ sure ex pend′ pro cure′
thought i de′ a prop′ er ly quan′ ti ty

Write a list of words containing *-ought.*

127

A **prefix** is a syllable placed at the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

The prefix *dis-* means *not,* when prefixed to a word.

dis trust dis order dis satisfied dis tasteful
dis honor dis respectful dis courteous dis continue

128

The syllable *un-* means *not* when prefixed to a word.

un able	un important	un pleasant	un feigned
un equal	un faithful	un reliable	un usual

129

měm′ o̊ ry	mär′ quĭs	dĕs sērt′	měn′ ů
pēr hăps′	vĭs′ count	cush′ ion	on′ ion
hĕr′ o̊ ĭng	cŭp′ board	sēm′ strĕss	sĭr′ up

Pronounce these words carefully. The letter *o* in *memory* is sounded as in *obey* (marked o̊). In *mĕnu*, the *u* is sounded as in *unite* (marked ů).

Consult the dictionary for the pronunciation of *marquis* and *cupboard*.

Review Lesson 79.

130. Review.

Review Lessons 126–129

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK

131

ad dress′	res′ i dence	en′ ve lope	
post office	letter carrier	delivery	telegram

Post office and *letter carrier* are each written as two separate words.

132

sal u ta′ tion	con clu′ sion	sig′ na ture	
head′ ing	greet′ ing	re spect′ ful ly	busi′ ness

Write a letter, telling about some holiday that you have enjoyed.

133

mu′ ci lage e ras′ er sta′ tion er y
blot′ ter paper weight ream quire

Paper weight is written as two words.

134

dic′ tion a ry lan′ guage con′ so nant
com po si′ tion syl′ la ble mis spell′ vow′ el

Write a few sentences telling how you have found the dictionary useful.

135. REVIEW

Review Lessons 131–134.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK

136

a′ vi a tor a′ er o plane as cen′ sion
air′ ship bal loon′ float soar

137

au to mo′ bile chauf feur′ mo′ tor
steer′ ing speed′ ing muf′ fler mo′ tion

138

The prefix *mis-* has the meaning of *wrong.*

mis pronounce mis step mis sent mis behave
mis understand mis inform mis lead mis conduct

139

The prefix *im-* or *in-* often has the meaning of *not.*

in distinct im prudent im polite in accurate
in sincere im movable im personal in separable

140. Review

Review Lessons 136–139.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK

141

rev o lu'tion in de pend'ence con sti tu'tion
his tor' ic con ven' tion trea' ty peace' ful

142

Mont calm' La fa yette' Bur goyne'
Con' cord Sar a to' ga York' town Que bec'

Tell of some historic event connected with each of these names.

143

re peal' op pres' sion re sist' ance
dec la ra' tion re volt' re fuse' re strain'

144

largely	namely	readily	heavily
entirely	purely	keenly	originally
extremely	really	cruelly	carefully

145. Review

Review Lessons 141–145. Write a list of ten words from your last history lessons.

THIRTIETH WEEK

146

in' te ger fac' tor min' u end
nine' ti eth twelfth dec' i mal com' pound

147

per cent′ age		par′ al lel	al′ ti tude
cir′ cle	sol′ id	vol′ ume	meas′ ure ment

148

sol′ emn	cau′ tious	pru′ dent	might′ y
pow′ er ful	bash′ ful	se′ ri ous	dif′ fi dent

Find in the last two columns a synonym of each word in the first two columns.

149

honest	possible	active	employed
proper	intelligent	approve	attention

To which of these words would you prefix *im-* or *in-*; to which *dis-*; to which *un-*?

150. SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

Review Lesson 100.

aeroplane	chauffeur	else	kerosene
altitude	Chesapeake	envelope	language
annual	cleanliness	filter	leisure
anvil	coax	frigid	mansion
ascension	conclusion	gasoline	minuend
asphalt	consist	hospital	misspell
automobile	consonant	importance	misunderstand
aviator	constitution	imprudent	motor
boulevard	convention	independence	mucilage
boundary	dictionary	inseparable	muscle
bruise	diffident	integer	naphtha
cathedral	discontinue	isthmus	nuisance
channel	dissatisfied	keenly	oasis

oppression	quantity	sanitary	syllable
parallel	repeal	Seine	tassel
pavement	reservoir	separator	torrid
pedestal	residence	serious	triumph
percentage	resistance	sigh	unemployed
Plymouth	restrain	signature	unintelligent
Portuguese	revolution	solemn	unusual
promontory	route	Spaniard	viscountess
pursuit	salutation	stationery	whey

THIRTY-FIRST WEEK

151

tap′ es try	mat′ tress		laun′ dry
scis′ sors	cur′ tain	bu′ reau	fur′ nace

152

pi az′ za	ve ran′ da		bal′ co ny
ham′ mock	chim′ ney	clos′ et	ceil′ ing

153

spin′ ach	hom′ i ny	cin′ na mon
om′ e let	ba′ con	sauce	sand′ wich

154

ad mit′	con fess′	slight	slen′ der
de cide′	de ter′ mine	out′ ward	ex ter′ nal
ef′ fort	en deav′ or	down′ cast	de ject′ ed

Write six sentences, using in each sentence a word from each of the above pairs of synonyms.

155. REVIEW

Review Lessons 151–154. Make a list of ten words connected with the house.

THIRTY-SECOND WEEK

156

choc′ o late co′coa vin′ e gar
mo las′ ses cof′ fee liq′ uid flu′ id

157

banana	celery	parsley	nutmeg
apricot	cauliflower	cucumber	lettuce
quince	asparagus	vegetable	tomato

Copy these words, separating them into syllables and marking the accented syllable.

158

al′ pha bet ar′ ti cle prep o si′ tion
ac′ cent punc′ tu ate cap′ i tal gram′ mar

159

pred′ i cate im per′ a tive com par′ i son
pos sess′ pos ses′ sive ex cla ma′ tion state′ ment

160. REVIEW

Review Lessons 156–159.

THIRTY-THIRD WEEK

161

Beware of too sublime a sense
Of your own worth and consequence.

COWPER

sub lime′ con′ se quence su pe′ ri or
haugh′ ty im por′ tance val′ ue in fe′ ri or

State another meaning of the word *consequence.*
Write a list of words containing *-aught.*

162

Whit'ti er Rus'kin Words'worth Gold'smith
Em'er son Long' fel low Ste'ven son Shake'speare

Tell one fact about each of these men.

163

thor' ough ly im me' di ate ly in' stant ly
u' su al ly sin cere' ly prob' a bly fi' nal ly

164

loose	odorous	glossy	spicy
brilliant	distinct	muffled	tepid
uneven	delicious	perfumed	echoing

Write these words in groups, according to the sense (sight, smell, taste, touch, hearing) with which each is associated.

Remember that *loose* is an adjective and *lose* is a verb. Use each of these words in two sentences.

165. REVIEW

Review Lessons 161–164.

THIRTY-FOURTH WEEK

166

The nation depends not on the wisdom of its senators, not on the vigilance of its police, not on the strong arm of its standing armies; but on the loyalty of a united people.—GODWIN

sen' a tor vig' i lance loy' al ty
de pend' wis' dom po lice' u nit' ed

167

Obedience is what makes government, not the names by which it is called.—BURKE

gov' ern ment o be' di ence re bel' lion
o be' di ent su preme' re bel' de scribe'

168

fed′ er al mu nic′ i pal in au gu ra′ tion
civ′ il can′ di date e lec′ tion pa rade′

169

We are citizens in a republic, but subjects in a monarchy.

re pub′ lic de moc′ ra cy cit′ i zen ship
in de pend′ ent mon′ arch y sov′ er eign scep′ ter

Explain the meaning of the sentence in this lesson.

Name some countries that are monarchies; some that are republics.

170. Review

Review Lessons 166–169.

THIRTY-FIFTH WEEK

171

Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.—Charles Pinckney

de fense′ trib′ ute a mount′
pro tec′ tion jus′ tice yield ex pense′

172

Great Brit′ ain Swit′ zer land Aus′ tri a
Spain France It′ a ly Greece

173

Khedive of Egypt Emperor of Germany
Czar of Russia Shah of Persia
President of China Sultan of Turkey

Write the titles of the rulers of five other nations.

174

be stow′	re ceive′	fail′ ure	suc cess′
in te′ ri or	ex te′ ri or	de stroy′	con struct′
em′ i grate	im′ mi grate	guilt′ y	in′ no cent

State the difference in meaning between each pair of words.

175. Review

Review Lessons 171–174.

THIRTY-SIXTH WEEK

176

quartz	on′ yx		am′ e thyst
quar′ ry	ore	gran′ ite	met′ al

177

tur′ quoise	o′ pal		sap′ phire
pearl	cor′ al	to′ paz	di′ a mond

178

jew′ el ry	au′ burn		lav′ en der
col′ ored	pur′ ple	in′ di go	em′ er ald

Write in order the names of the rainbow colors.

179

an tique′	por′ ce lain		en am′ el
an′ cient	rel′ ic	treas′ ure	o rig′ i nal

180. Review

Review Lessons 176–179.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK

181

def′ i nite fa mil′ iar in′ ter est ing

at trac′ tive stu′ di ous anx′ ious se′ ri ous

182

sen′ si ble sen′ si tive in quis′ i tive

haugh′ ty thor′ ough hand′ some whole′ some

183

af flict′	dis tress′	vig′ i lant	watch′ ful
at tain′	ac quire′	or′ i gin	source
a ban′ don	for sake′	mirth	gay′ e ty

Write six sentences, using in each sentence a word from each pair of synonyms.

184

gēn′ ius	bound′ a rў	chauf fēûr′	ā′ prĭ cot
pāvē′ ment	tĕm′ pō rā rў	au tō mō′ bīle	năph′ tha
jew′ el rў	gov′ ērn ment	ā′ ēr ō plāne	ăl′ tĭ tūde

Pronounce these words carefully.

The second *u* in *chauffeur* is sounded as in *urn* (marked û).

Review Lessons 79 and 129.

185. REVIEW

Review Lessons 181–184.

THIRTY-EIGHTH WEEK

186

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.—BACON

di ges′ tion cir cu la′ tion cough

breath breathe stom′ ach blood

187

ac′ ci dent		poi′ son	al′ co hol
band′ age	dis ease′	med′ i cine	san i ta′ tion

188

A **suffix** is a syllable or syllables joined to the end of a word to modify its meaning.

In the following words the suffix *-able* means *able* or *worthy;* as *avoidable,* able to be avoided, and *respectable,* worthy of respect.

re li′a ble	re spect′a ble	wash′a ble	no′tice a ble
not′a ble	re mark′a ble	ad′ mi ra ble	a void′a ble
suit′a ble	al low′a ble	change′a ble	cred′it a ble

Remember that the *e* is retained in making *changeable* and *noticeable* from *change* and *notice.* If the *e* were omitted, we should have the hard sound of *g* and *c.*

Explain the meaning of each word in the lesson.

189

alms	i′ dle	myth	scythe	hue
ache	e′ vil	type	ax′ le	clue

190. REVIEW

Review Lessons 186–189. Write a list of ten words from your study of hygiene.

THIRTY-NINTH WEEK

191

If there is one virtue that should be cultivated more than another by him who would succeed in life, it is punctuality. If there is one error that should be avoided, it is being behind time.—HUNT

Be prepared to write these sentences from dictation. Study especially the word *punctuality.*

192

ab′ sence tru′ ant pro mo′ tion
reg′ u lar prompt tar′ dy re cess′

193

ped′ dler mes′ sen ger dis patch′
er′ rand mes′ sage bag′ gage hur′ ried

194

Noun	*Adjective*	*Noun*	*Adjective*
ruin	ruinous	glory	glorious
grace	gracious	virtue	virtuous
mischief	mischievous	religion	religious

195. REVIEW

Review Lessons 191–194.

FORTIETH WEEK

196

de serve′ ap pre′ ci ate im prove′ ment
praise ap prov′ al mer′ it re ward′

Use the words of the lesson in sentences.

197

priv′ i lege ful fill′ ex pec ta′ tions
char′ ac ter hon′ or faults weak′ ness

Use these words in sentences.

198

style	stylish	sense	sensible
rogue	roguish	divide	divisible
heathen	heathenish	digest	digestible

199

Do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears; while the used key is always bright.

FRANKLIN

Write these sentences from dictation.

200. SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

Review Lessons 50, 100, and 150.

absence	changeable	determine	grammar
accident	chauffeur	dictionary	Great Britain
admirable	chocolate	digestible	handkerchief
aeroplane	cinnamon	digestion	haughty
afraid	circulation	disappoint	height
alcohol	clue	disguise	immediately
amethyst	cocoa	dispatch	immigrate
antique	confess	endeavor	imperative
appreciate	consequence	expectation	inauguration
apricot	consume	external	independent
article	cough	familiar	inferior
attain	cousin	fatigue	inquisitive
auburn	croquet	federal	interesting
Austria	defense	feign	interior
axle	definite	finally	khedive
boundary	dejected	foreign	knowledge
brilliant	democracy	fulfill	laundry
bureau	describe	gayety	lavender
cedar	description	government	library

lightning
massacre
medicine
memory
messenger
mischievous
misspell
municipal
naphtha
neither
noticeable
obedience
oblige
occasion
omelet
onyx
Pacific
parallel
perceive
physician
piazza
pioneer
pleasure
poison
poplar
porcelain
preposition
privilege
punctuality
pursue
quantity
quartz
rebellion
receipt
religious
roguish
ruinous
sapphire
sauce
scenery
scissors
senator
sensible
sensitive
Shakespeare
sincerely
Spanish
spinach
squander
sublime
superior
Switzerland
sycamore
syllable
tapestry
thoroughly
turquoise
twelfth
usually
vegetable
veranda
vigilance
vinegar
wholesome

SEVENTH YEAR

FIRST WEEK

1

The bees went hurrying to fill up their store;
The apple boughs bent over more and more,
With peach and apricot the garden wall
Was odorous, and the pears began to fall
From off the high trees with each freshening breeze.

WILLIAM MORRIS

Study the words that are hardest to spell in this stanza. Write it from dictation.

2

dahl′ ia	hy′ a cinth	fuch′ si a	bou quet′
cro′ cus	li′ lac	lil′ y	daf′ fo dil

3

ge ra′ ni um	pars′ ley	pet′ al	fo′ li age
nas tur′ tium	as par′ a gus	pol′ len	blos′ som

Write the names of ten flowers, besides those given in Lessons 2 and 3.

4

o′ ri ole	night′ in gale	par′ tridge	os′ trich
wren	thrush	pi′ geon	ea′ gle

5. REVIEW

Review Lessons 1–4. Write the words that contain silent letters and mark these letters.

SECOND WEEK

6

Try to cultivate that generosity which enables us to admire competitors, even if they are more successful than ourselves.

POGET

gen er os′ i ty	en a′ ble	com pete′	com pet′ i tor
cul′ ti vate	vic′ tor	de feat′	suc cess′ ful

7

to bog′ gan	hock′ ey	vault′ ing	tra peze′
gym na′ si um	ten′ nis	um′ pire	con′ test

Write a list of your favorite games or sports.

8

moun tain eer′	ex plor′ er	tro′ phy	van′ quish
tri′ umph	con′ quer	as cent′	ath′ lete

9

later	meanwhile	beyond	already	henceforward
latter	therefore	however	instead	accordingly

Later refers to *time; latter* means the second of two things. Use these two words in sentences.

10. REVIEW

Review Lessons 6–9.

THIRD WEEK

11

"No wise fish would go anywhere without a porpoise. Why, if a fish came to me and told me he was going on a journey, I should say, 'With what porpoise?' "

"Don't you mean 'purpose?' " asked Alice.

CARROLL: *Alice in Wonderland*

por′ poise	tor′ toise	tur′ tle	hal′ i but
al′ li ga tor	snail	oys′ ter	mack′ er el

Find in the dictionary the pronunciation of *porpoise* and *tortoise.*

12

journey	courteous	sojourn	flourish
journal	courtesy	adjourn	discourage

Mark the syllables and accents in these words. Consult the dictionary to make sure you are correct.

13

continually	consequently	lively	lavishly
continue	consequence	freely	liberally

What part of speech is each word in this lesson? Use each word in a sentence.

14

mis:—wrong; *mislead,* to lead in a wrong way.

un:—not; *unreal,* not real.

mis:—deeds, place, fortune, pronounce, print, guided.

un:—easy, buckle, decided, aware, seasonable, skillful.

Write these words with the prefix added. Write sentences, using five of the words you have made.

15. REVIEW

Review Lessons 11–14.

FOURTH WEEK

16

"I took only the regular course," said the Mock Turtle.

"What was that?" inquired Alice.

"Reeling and writhing, of course, to begin with," the Mock Turtle replied. "And then the different branches of arithmetic—ambition, distraction, uglification, and derision."

Alice in Wonderland

in quired′	am bi′ tion	dis trac′ tion	con fu′ sion
course	reg′ u lar	pop′ u lar	dif′ fer ent

Make a list of your school studies which correspond to the Mock Turtle's subjects.

17

writhe	wreathe	wrench	wretch′ ed
wres′ tle	wreck	wrought	wrong′ ly

State the meanings of *wreath* and *wreathe*. Use these two words in sentences.

18

overthrow	eyesight	undergrowth	threadbare
undervalue	steamboat	shipbuilding	jackknife
outbreak	shoemaker	lightningrod	headwaters

Tell how each compound word is formed; thus, *overthrow* is a compound verb, formed from the verb *throw* and the adverb *over*.

19

truly	friendly	seriously	certainly
closely	severely	sincerely	curiously
readily	probably	respectfully	annually

20. Review

Review Lessons 16–19.

FIFTH WEEK

21

"What else did you learn?"

"Well, there was Mystery," the Mock Turtle replied, counting off the subjects on his flappers,—"Mystery, ancient and modern, with Seaography; then Drawling—the Drawling-master was an old conger-eel, that used to come once a week; he taught us Drawling, Stretching, and Fainting in Coils. The Classical master taught Laughing and Grief, they used to say."

Alice in Wonderland

stretch′ ing	faint′ ing	clas′ si cal	mod′ ern
mys′ ter y	an′ cient	Lat′ in	Greek

What studies are represented by the Mock Turtle's subjects?

22

pal′ ette	ea′ sel	cray′ on	land′ scape
sketch	il lus′ trate	scen′ er y	par′ al lel

23

fi del′ i ty	anx i′ e ty	so ci′ e ty	au thor′ i ty
de ceit′	faults	sin cer′ i ty	cau′ tion

24

dis:—not; *dishonest,* not honest.

re:—again; *reset,* set again.

dis:—agree, trust, regard, loyal, approve, credit.

re:—appear, gain, ascend, assure, open, capture.

Write the words with the prefix added. Give the meanings of the words that you have formed.

25. Review

Review Lessons 21–24.

SIXTH WEEK

26

Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world.—PORTER

mo′tive	en′er gy	de ter mi na′tion	in vin′ci ble
en er get′ ic	le′ ver	cause	ac′ tion

Find out the meaning of *invincible* and *lever*.

27

cham′ ois	chev′ i ot	al pac′ a	me ri′ no
cash′ mere	mo′ hair	fleece	wool′ en

28

chintz	flan′ nel	cor′ du roy	cam′ bric
vel′ vet	sat′ in	ging′ ham	cal′ i co

29

When the first letter of a word is the same as the last letter of the prefix, both letters are kept.

re echo	im movable	mis step	un natural
mis spelled	re engage	re elect	dis similar
mis spend	dis satisfy	il legal	un necessary

Copy these words and after each word write the form without the prefix.

30. REVIEW

Review Lessons 26–29. Write the words of Lessons 26–28 in exact alphabetical order.

SEVENTH WEEK

31

Were I to pray for a taste which should stand me in good stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me during life, it would be a taste for reading.—HERSHELL

va ri'e ty cir'cum stance sur round' lit'er a ture
cheer' ful ness nov' el es' say mag a zine'

32

my thol'o gy par'a ble tra di'tion proph'e cy
myth' i cal leg' end fa' ble proph' et

33

rhythm po et' i cal fic ti' tious eu' lo gy
po' et ry verse fic' tion o ra' tion

34

leg' i ble in tel' li gi ble in' tel lect i de' al
sen'si ble in tel'li gent in tel lec'tu al thor'ough

What does *legible* mean? Use the word in a sentence.

35. REVIEW

Review Lessons 31–34.

EIGHTH WEEK

36

in ter ro ga'tion quo ta' tion as ser' tion phrase
ex cla ma'tion com'pound pred'i cate ar'ti cle

37

pa ren′ the sis a pos′ tro phe brack′ et ca′ret
com′ ma sem′ i co lon hy′ phen pe′ ri od

38

ad′ jec tive su per′ la tive aux il′ ia ry clause
com par′a tive com po si′tion lan′guage gram′mar

See how many words you can make out of the letters in *superlative.*

39

an te ced′ent mod′i fi er par′a graph sum′ma ry
mod′ i fy ing speech ex plain′ ref′ er ence

40. REVIEW

Review Lessons 36–39.

NINTH WEEK

41

Pick out some of the best of your circumstances, and consider how eagerly you would wish for them were they not in your possession.—MARCUS AURELIUS

ac knowl′ edge ben′ e fit ad vice′ coun′ sel
con sid′ er pos ses′ sion ea′ ger ly grat′ i tude

Advice is a noun and *counsel* is both a noun and a verb. Write three sentences showing the different uses of these words.

Study carefully the syllable divisions in *acknowledge.*

42

DICTATION: The names of the days of the week are derived from old Saxon deities. Sunday means the day of the Sun; and Monday, the day of the Moon. Tuesday is the day of Tiw, god of war; and Wednesday, the day of Woden, king of the gods. Thursday is named for Thor, god of thunder; Friday, for Frigga, queen of the gods; and Saturday is the day of Sæter, god of the harvest.

43

ker′ nel knave knell knack
knap′ sack knelt ken′ nel knuck′ le

Tell the meaning of each word in this lesson.

44

earth′ quake quad′ ru ped qual′ i fy quay
quince quail squan′ der quar tet′

Find in the dictionary the meaning and the pronunciation of *quay*.

45. REVIEW

Review Lessons 41–44.

TENTH WEEK

46

The fat boy took the opportunity of appropriating to his own use, and devouring, a particularly fine mince-pie, that had been carefully put by for somebody else.—DICKENS

Study especially the underlined words. Write them, showing the accents and the division into syllables.

47

chron′ i cle cal′ en dar di′ a ry di′ a logue
his tor′ i cal ac count′ e vents′ sta′ tion er y

Use all of these words in sentences.

48

scheme sched′ ule rea′ son the′ o ry
theme the′ o rize mem′ o ry mem′ o rize

49

core, the inner part.
corps, a body of troops.

loan, anything lent.
lone, solitary, alone.

flue, a passage for smoke.
flew, past tense of *fly*.

feat, a deed.
feet, plural of *foot*.

tear, water from the eyes.
tier, one of a series of rows.

chord, a combination of tones in music.
cord, a string.

Notice carefully the pronunciation and meaning of *corps*. Use each word in a sentence.

50. SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

acknowledge	confusion	henceforward	mythology
adjourn	consequently	hyacinth	opportunity
annually	continually	ideal	palette
antecedent	corduroy	inquired	paragraph
anxiety	determination	intellectual	particularly
appropriate	dialogue	intelligible	partridge
authority	diary	interrogation	phrase
auxiliary	easel	invincible	poetical
bouquet	energetic	kernel	quadruped
calendar	eulogy	knell	quotation
chamois	fictitious	liberally	reascend
cheviot	fidelity	lightningrod	reelect
circumstance	flannel	literature	rhythm
classical	flourish	memorize	schedule
compete	fuchsia	misguided	scheme
competitor	generosity	modifier	seriously

society	theme	tradition	variety
stretching	threadbare	unaware	vault
summary	toboggan	unbuckle	wretched
superlative	tortoise	vanquish	writhe

ELEVENTH WEEK

51

Silent *e* is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Add *ing*	*ish*	*al*	*able*
oblige	thieve	remove	sale
edge	style	arrive	cure
decide	knave	approve	move

Write the derivative words.

A **derivative** is a word formed, or *derived*, from another word by the addition of a suffix or a prefix, or by other change.

52

Words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain the *e* before a suffix beginning with *a* or *o*, to keep *c* and *g* soft.

change′ a ble	serv′ ice a ble	cou ra′ geous
trace′ a ble	man′ age a ble	out ra′ geous
no′ tice a ble	mar′ riage a ble	ad van ta′ geous

53

sieve	col′ an der	u ten′ sil	grease
sauce′ pan	strain′ er	grid′ dle	sprin′ kle

54

fau′ cet	spig′ ot	zinc	skew′ er
sink	ker′ o sene	vin′ e gar	flu′ id

55. Review

Review Lessons 51–54. Make a list of the names of ten articles used in the kitchen.

TWELFTH WEEK

56

scraping	wiping	stirring	chopping
scrubbing	drying	beating	peeling
cleansing	rinsing	pouring	paring

Write the verbs without the ending *-ing*. Write the verbs in the past tense.

57

di lute′	dis solve′	ab sorb′	an′ a lyze
fla′ vor	sea′ son ing	spoon′ fuls	bis′ cuit

Explain how something may be diluted; dissolved; absorbed; analyzed.

58

rec′ i pe	mac a ro′ ni	mar′ ma lade	scal′ lop
fried	broiled	stewed	toast′ ed

59

Silent *e* is retained before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

Add	*ful*	*less*	*ment*	*ness*
	hate	sense	move	pale
	peace	blame	arrange	tame
	disgrace	defense	improve	lame

Write the derivative words.

60. Review

Review Lessons 56–59.

THIRTEENTH WEEK

61

From the center of the ceiling of this kitchen, old Wardle had just suspended with his own hands a huge branch of mistletoe, and this same branch of mistletoe instantaneously gave rise to a scene of general and most delightful struggling.—DICKENS

Study especially the four underlined words. Write the words, indicating syllables and accents. Select from the quotation a second list of four words to be studied.

62

au′ di ence ap plause′ fes′ ti val pro ces′ sion
con′cert en ter tain′ment cel e bra′tion gor′geous

63

dra′ ma the′ a ter ed′ i fice so′ cial
bal′ co ny gal′ ler y cur′ tain or′ ches tra

64

pôr′ poise bou quet′ sĭm′ ĭ lar sĕv′ ēr al
tôr′ toise crō̆ quet′ pärt′ nēr tĕm′ pēr a tūre
hō̆ rī′ zon clĕ̆n′ lĭ nĕss sûr prīse′ tĕm′ pēr a ment

Pronounce these words carefully.

65. REVIEW

Review Lessons 61–64.

FOURTEENTH WEEK

66

phys i ol′o gy hy′gi ene a nat′o my mem′brane
phys′ i cal ar′ ter y vein or′ gan

67

nour′ ish ment ap′ pe tite di′ et tem′ per ance
di ges′ tion cir cu la′ tion sys′ tem fam′ ine

Write a list of ten words from your physiology lessons.

68

symp′ toms mea′ sles ma la′ ri a sur vive′
phy si′ cian rem′ e dy cough′ ing poi′ son

69

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body, as by the one health is preserved, strengthened, invigorated; by the other, virtue (which is the health of the mind) is kept alive, cherished, and confirmed.—STEELE

Study especially the underlined words. Copy them, indicating the syllables and the accents. Tell the meaning of each of these words. Write the sentence from dictation.

70. REVIEW

Review Lessons 66–69.

FIFTEENTH WEEK

71

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army.—EVERETT

ed u ca′ tion a cad′ e my col′ lege u ni ver′ si ty
safe′ guard com mer′ cial in dus′ tri al man′ u al

72

kin′ der gar ten grad′ u ate de gree′ di plo′ ma
pres′ ence ab′ sence pro mote′ dis miss′

73

su per in tend'ent su per vi'sor sen'ior jun'ior
prin' ci pal as sist' ant di rec' tor jan' i tor

74

pro fes' sor trai' tor bach' e lor sur vey' or
ped' dler beg' gar bur'glar car' pen ter

Write a list of twelve professions or occupations.

75. REVIEW

Review Lessons 71–74.

SIXTEENTH WEEK

76

When the last letter of a word is the same as the first letter of the suffix, both letters are usually kept.

Add *ness:*—plain, mean, thin, open, clean, lean.
Add *ly:*—loyal, moral, useful, dismal, cruel, wool.

Write the derivative words.

77

prophet, one who foretells the future.
profit, gain.

gild, to cover with a golden color.
guild, a society or club.

palate, the roof of the mouth.
palette, a painter's tablet.

altar, a sacred table in a place of worship.
alter, to change.

canvas, a strong cloth.
canvass, to solicit votes, orders, etc.

beach, the seashore.
beech, a tree.

Use each of these words in a sentence.

78

Dublin	Madrid	The Hague	Lisbon
Vienna	Brussels	Edinburgh	Berlin

Tell in what country each of these cities is located.

79

el′ e gant	gal′ lant	at tend′ ant	im por′ tant
ig′ no rant	stim′ u lant	de fend′ ant	as sail′ ant

80. REVIEW

Review Lessons 76–79.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK

81

com mis′ sion bro′ ker age in sur′ ance as′ set
debt′ or cred′ i tor in vest′ ment sal′ a ry

Explain the meaning of each word in the lesson.

82

e quiv′ a lent dis′ count ma tu′ ri ty cou′ pon
ma ture′ in′ ter est dec′ i mal re ceipt′

Use all of these words in sentences relating to your arithmetic lessons.

83

a nal′ y sis so lu′ tion proc′ ess can cel la′ tion
prob′ lem ex am′ ple ci′ pher an′ gle

84

dil′ i gent	im per′ ti nent	prom′ i nent	prev′ a lent
con sist′ ent	in de pend′ ent	be nev′ o lent	in sol′ vent

What is the meaning of *insolvent?*

85. REVIEW

Review Lessons 81–84.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK

86

I hear the wind among the trees
Playing celestial symphonies;
I see the branches downward bent,
Like keys of some great instrument.

LONGFELLOW

ce les'tial sym'pho ny in'stru ment com pos'er
mu si' cian rhythm mur' mur ing whis' tling

87

Haydn [1] Mendelssohn [2] Raphael [3] Millet [4]
Mozart Beethoven [5] Michael Angelo Reynolds

Tell something for which each of these men is noted.

PRONUNCIATION: [1] Hā' d'n. [2] Měn' dĕl sōn. [3] Răf' ā ĕl. [4] Mē lĕ'. [5] Bā' tō vĕn.

88

vi o lin' gui tar' man' do lin ser e nade'
prel' ude con duc' tor choir ban' jo

89

being	managing	dining	stirred
using	planning	obliging	benefited
hoping	modifying	beginning	occurred

Give the present tense of each of these verbs, and tell how the participle and the past tense of each are formed.

90. REVIEW

Review Lessons 86–89.

NINETEENTH WEEK

91

To discharge patiently and thoroughly a daily work, that takes noble blood.—ALLEN

pa′ tient ly mere′ ly fre′ quent ly mod′ er ate ly
thor′ ough ly sim′ ply im me′ di ate ly vig′ or ous ly

92

aisle chan′ cel cer′ e mo ny bap′ tism
chap′ el psalm Bi′ ble Chris′ tian

93

dea′ con bish′ op Tes′ ta ment Cath′ o lic
pas′ tor priest cler′ gy min′ is ter

94

ve′ hi cle ob′ sta cle mir′ a cle typ′ i cal
vo′ cal mu′ si cal i′ ci cle prac′ ti cal

95. REVIEW

Review Lessons 91–94.

TWENTIETH WEEK

96

We cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence. We cannot love her with an affection too pure and fervent. We cannot serve her with an energy of purpose or a faithfulness of zeal too steadfast and ardent.—HENRY CLAY

Study especially the underlined words, and select from the quotation four other words for to-day's lesson.

97

am bas′sa dor em′ bas sy sec′re ta ry for′eign er
con′ sul of fi′ cial sov′ er eign mon′ arch ies

98

con'gress com mit' tee del'e gate pol i ti'cian
cit'i zen sen'a tor in au'gu rate pres i den'tial

99

Taxation without representation is tyranny.—JAMES OTIS

tax a'tion rep re sen ta'tion tyr'an ny rev'e nue
re bel' com pel' dis pel' im pel'

Write sentences, using each of the verbs in the lesson. Write also the past tense of each verb.

100. SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

absorb	college	The Hague	noticeable
academy	commission	hygiene	obstacle
advantageous	confirmed	instantaneous	outrageous
ambassador	coupon	insurance	peeling
analysis	defendant	invigorated	physiology
analyze	defenseless	junior	politician
appetite	dismiss	kindergarten	practical
applause	dissolve	knave	presence
arrangement	edging	leanness	prevalent
audience	edifice	macaroni	process
benefited	Edinburgh	malaria	professor
benevolent	equivalent	manual	prominent
cancellation	faucet	marmalade	purpose
celestial	festival	Mendelssohn	Raphael
ceremony	foreigner	miracle	receipt
changeable	frequently	mistletoe	remedy
Christian	guitar	moderately	representation

revenue	superintendent	temperance	utensil
secretary	supervisor	Testament	vehicle
serenade	symphony	theater	vigorously
sieve	symptom	typical	woolly
stimulant	temperament	tyranny	zinc

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK

101

The world is a looking-glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly companion.—THACKERAY

re flec′ tion trait Thack′ er ay Ma cau′ lay
com pan′ion sim i lar′i ty fea′ture char′ac ter

102

Dante	Walter Scott	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Homer	Robert Burns	Oliver Wendell Holmes
Socrates	Charles Dickens	Hans Christian Andersen

In what country was each of these men born?

103

ax′ le	grief	wrest	niche	threw
a′ cre	skein	shriek	a byss′	seize

Find in the dictionary the meaning and the pronunciation of any of these words of which you are uncertain.

104

mea′ sles	news	pol′ i tics	eth′ ics
trou′ sers	shears	con′ tents	phys′ ics
bel′ lows	scis′ sors	hys ter′ ics	tac′ tics

These nouns occur only in the plural form.

105. Review

Review Lessons 101–104. Write in alphabetical order the words of Lessons 101, 103, and 104.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK

106

The statue of Columbus in New York City was given to the city by the Italians.

A law passed by a legislature is called a statute.

A man's height is called his stature.

stat′ ue	stat′ ute	stat′ ure	stat u esque′
mar′ ble	gran′ ite	bronze	quar′ ry

107

ī dē′a	as sūme′	gu̍ild	heīght
ĭn quī′ rў	con sūme′	bī′ cў cle	scal′ lop
ăb dō′ mĕn	prē̍ sūme′	ĭ tăl′ ĭc	mĭs′ chĭe̍f vous

Study the pronunciation of these words. Review Lesson 64.

108

In monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, a single consonant following a single vowel is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel. (*x*, *k*, and *v* are never doubled.)

Add *er, est, en:*—fat, mad, red, sad, glad.

Add *ed, er, ing:*—plot, stir, stop, drum.

Add *ed, ing:*—refer, occur, regret, admit, equip, acquit.

In *equip* and *acquit,* the letters *qu* are regarded as consonants.

Write the derivative words.

109

conquer	conquest	brief	brevity
describe	description	agile	agility
decide	decision	secret	secrecy

110. Review

Review Lessons 106–109.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK

111

How poor they are that have not patience!—Shakespeare

pa'tience ex pe'ri ence per sist'ence rep e ti'tion
prac' tice tri' al knowl' edge ful fill'

112

After a consonant, *y* is changed to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *i*.

lively	liveli est	copy	copied
pity	piti less	fancy	fanci ful
merry	merri ment	holy	holi ness
modify	modifi er	beauty	beauti fy

113

Add *es* and *ous*:—victory, envy, glory, study, mystery.

Add *er*, *est*, *ly*, and *ness*:—greedy, saucy, worthy, heavy, ready.

Write the derivative words.

114

belief	burglar	pierce	salary
lodger	deceive	elegant	bachelor
remedy	attendant	neighbor	impertinent

115. REVIEW

Review Lessons 111–114.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK

116

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—WASHINGTON

con′science re solve′ res o lu′tion grate′ful
cher′ish ex′cel lent dut′i ful care′ful ly

117

The Huguenots in France were persecuted in the seventeenth century for their religious beliefs.

Hu′gue not per′se cute ref u gee′ ex′ile
at tacked′ em′i grate re li′gion cru′el ly

118

per suade′ per sist′ per spire′ per pet′ u al
per form′ per plex′ per se vere′ per son′ i fy

119

pau′per spec ta′tor mor′tar mus′cu lar
pop′ u lar fil′ter blis′ter pow′der

120. REVIEW

Review Lessons 116–119.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK

121

Drudgery is the gray angel of success.—GANNET

drudg′ er y grudge judg′ ment budg′ et
an′ gel e′ vil fi′ nal dou′ ble

Write a list of words ending in *-dge*.

122

prepare	preparation	alter	alteration
develop	development	recommend	recommendation
manage	management	acknowledge	acknowledgment

123

as tron′o my tel′ e scope mi′cro scope cam′er a
lens film ko′ dak ma chin′ er y

124

por′trait pho′to graph trans par′ent o paque′
il lu′ mi nate in dis tinct′ an tique′ ob lique′

125. REVIEW

Review Lessons 121–124.

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK

126

for′ est ry res er va′ tion ir ri ga′ tion fron′ tier
pre serve′ pro tec′ tion dis ap pear′ bound′ a ry

127

ag′ ri cul ture ro ta′ tion fer′ ti lize drought
sprout prune graft spray

128

pas′ ture	maize	to bac′ co	let′ tuce
for′ age	bar′ ley	sug′ ar beet	spin′ ach

Sugar beet is written as two words.

Write a list of ten vegetables.

129

Diminutives are expressed by the suffixes *-let, -kin, -ling, -et,* and *-ette.*

is′ let	eye′ let	duck′ ling	midg′ et
riv′ u let	owl′ et	gos′ ling	ro sette′
ea′ glet	lamb′ kin	fledg′ ling	cig a rette′

130. REVIEW

Review Lessons 126–129.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK

131

Sa ha′ ra	pyr′ a mid	sphinx	pa py′ rus
o a′ sis	des′ ert	ar′ id	os′ trich

Write a paragraph about Egypt, using all the words of the lesson.

132

Mo ham′ med an	Pha′ raoh [1]	o′ ri ent	oc′ ci dent
Cai′ ro	Su ez′	isth′ mus	E gyp′ tian

Explain the meaning of *orient* and *occident.* Use these two words in a sentence.

133

Pom pe′ ii [2]	Ve su′ vi us	ex ca va′ tion	e rup′ tion
bur′ ied	bur′ i al	de stroyed′	vol ca′ no

PRONUNCIATION: [1] Phā′ rŏh. [2] Pŏm pā′ yē.

134

Louvre [1]	Alhambra	Eiffel [2] Tower
Forum	Parthenon	Windsor Castle
Vatican	Catacombs	Westminster Abbey

PRONUNCIATION: [1] Lo͞o′ vr′. [2] Ĕif fĕl.

Write sentences telling something about each of these famous places.

135. REVIEW

Review Lessons 131–134.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK

136

No man prospers in this world by luck unless it be the luck of getting up early, working hard, and maintaining honor and integrity.—BEECHER

pros per′ i ty in teg′ ri ty main tain′ ex cel′
op por tu′ni ty e con′o my nec′es sa ry ne ces′si ty

137

par ti′ tion cor′ nice pil′ lar wain′ scot ing
gird′ er joist hoist re pair′

138

adz	au′ ger	hinge	chis′ el
lathe	gim′ let	riv′ et	cork′ screw

Explain the use of each of these articles.

139

chan de lier′ cab′ i net eb′ on y ma hog′ a ny
fur′ ni ture cup′ board man′ tel pi an′ o

140. REVIEW

Review Lessons 136–139.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK

141

as sist′ ance, help.
as sist′ ants, helpers.

ad vice′ (noun), counsel.
ad vise′ (verb), to give counsel.

ac cept′, to take.
ex cept′, to leave out.

for′ mer ly, in time past.
form′ al ly, in a formal way.

sta′ tion a ry (adj.), fixed.
sta′ tion er y (noun), writing paper.

af fect′ (verb), to act upon, to influence.
ef fect′ (verb, noun), to produce, accomplish; result.

Use each of these words in a sentence.

142

ex ceed′	ex ces′ sive	pro ceed′	pro ces′ sion
suc ceed′	suc ces′ sive	es teem′	es ti ma′ tion

143

des′ per ate	strive	wit′ ness	a dorn′
im mense′	a void′	at tempt′	huge
spec ta′ tor	dec′ o rate	hope′ less	shun

Find in the last two columns a synonym for each word in the first two columns.

144

I sa′ iah	E li′ jah	Aar′ on	Dan′ iel
Jer e mi′ ah	E ze′ ki el	Mo′ ses	Jos′ eph

145. Review

Review Lessons 141–145.

THIRTIETH WEEK

146

pre cede′	pre ced′ ing	re cede′	se cede′
con cede′	pro ce′ dure	ac cede′	in ter cede′

What similarity do you notice in these words? Study their meanings carefully and use each word in a sentence.

147

de fi′ance	venge′ ance	ad mit′tance	en dur′ance
rev′er ence	at tend′ance	ap pear′ance	au′di ence

148

perceive	vertical	foreigner	pursuit
vehicle	shield	residence	shriek
legible	perspire	acquaintance	creditable

149

Noun	*Adjective*	*Noun*	*Adjective*
o′ men	om′ i nous	pore	po′ rous
vice	vi′ cious	ri′ ot	ri′ ot ous
la′ bor	la bo′ ri ous	dan′ ger	dan′ ger ous
in′ dus try	in dus′ tri ous	mur′ der	mur′ der ous

150. Spelling-match Review

Review Lesson 100.

abyss	attempt	conquest	drought
acquaintance	burglar	conscience	drudgery
acquitting	burial	deceive	equipped
admittance	cabinet	defiance	eruption
agriculture	chandelier	desperate	esteem
astronomy	cigarette	development	estimation

excavation	judgment	orient	procedure
exceed	lathe	partition	pursuit
experience	liveliest	patience	pyramid
Ezekiel	Louvre	pauper	referred
fertilize	mahogany	persecute	refugee
forage	management	persevere	resolution
frontier	measles	persistence	secede
greediness	microscope	persuade	secrecy
Huguenot	midget	Pharaoh	spectator
immense	Mohammedan	physics	sphinx
inquiry	mortar	pillar	stature
integrity	muscular	politics	Thackeray
intercede	mysterious	portrait	tobacco
irrigation	niche	preceding	trait
Isaiah	ominous	preparation	transparent
italic	opaque	presume	vengeance

THIRTY-FIRST WEEK

151

sculp′ tor, one who carves in stone, etc.

sculp′ture, carved work in stone.

pa′ tients, persons under medical treatment.

pa′ tience, endurance.

proph′ e sy, to foretell.

proph′ e cy, a prediction.

light′ en ing, to make light.

light′ ning, an electric flash.

pre cede′, to go before.

pro ceed′, to advance.

dis ease′, illness.

de cease′, death.

Use each of these words in a sentence.

152

ac com′ mo date	as sas′ sin	em bar′rass	com mit′tee
oc cur′rence	pos sess′	pos ses′sion	oc cur′ring

Remember that each of these words contains two doubled consonants. Write the words and draw a line under the doubled consonants.

153

lieu	laud	fraud	a′ gue	suite
a dieu′	aught	a loof′	ac′ me	an′ gle

Find in the dictionary the meaning and the pronunciation of these words. Use them in sentences.

154

vi′ o lence	el′ o quence	ex ist′ ence	con′ fer ence
a bun′dance	tem′per ance	o be′di ence	nui′sance

155. REVIEW

Review Lessons 151–154.

THIRTY-SECOND WEEK

156

smooth	bathe	loathe	thence
writhe	clothe	breathe	gath′ er
wor′ thy	soothe	wreathe	be queath′

In these words, *th* is sounded as in *thee*. This is called the *sonant* sound of *th* and is indicated thus: ~~th~~.

Use *clothe, loathe, breathe,* and *bequeath* in sentences that show the meaning of the words.

157

Many of our English words are derived from Latin words. The syllable *pri* comes from the Latin word *primus*, meaning *first*. The prefix *bi* means *two* or *twice*.

pri′ ma ry	prim′ i tive	bi sect′	bi′ cy cle
pri me′ val	prin′ ci ple	bi′ ped	bi en′ ni al

Learn the meaning of each word.

158

Duo, du: two (Latin). **Tri:** three (Latin).

du′ el	du plic′ i ty	tri′ pod	tri′ cy cle
dou′ ble	du′ pli cate	tri′ an gle	trip′ li cate

Explain each of these words, showing how its meaning is derived from the Latin.

159

goad	gorge	lapse	nymph	theme
gloat	chasm	phrase	type	brief

Look up these words in the dictionary.

160. Review

Review Lessons 156–159.

THIRTY-THIRD WEEK

161

Employment is so essential to human happiness that indolence is justly considered the mother of misery.—Emerson

em ploy′ment	es sen′tial	in′do lence	des′ti tute
mis′ er y	con sid′ ered	fa ti′ guing	lei′ sure

162

ad′ ver tise pam′ phlet cir′ cu lar spec′ i men
busi′ ness de scrip′ tion pro duc′ tion sam′ ple

163

ex′ er cise su per vise′ re vise′ en′ter prise
com′pro mise com prise′ chas tise′ mer′chan dise

164

du′ ra ble a gree′ a ble hos′pi ta ble ad vis′ a ble
laud′ a ble sen′ si ble for′ ci ble serv′ ice a ble

165. REVIEW

Review Lessons 161–164.

THIRTY-FOURTH WEEK

166

"The more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time."

e con′o mize ac com′plish ac cu′mu late a chieve′ment
punc′ tu al ac′ cu rate dil′ i gent or′ der ly

167

re′ al ize rec′ og nize an′ a lyze au′ thor ize
or′ gan ize crit′i cize par′ a lyze a pol′ o gize

168

hor′ ri ble re spon′ si ble flex′ i ble ter′ ri ble
pos′ si ble in di gest′ i ble el′ i gi ble au′ di ble

169

prĕl′ ūde	fŏr bădе′	Pŏm pe′ ii	ĭn′ tĕr ĕst ĭng
pā′ trĭ ot	mu̍ sē′ um	Bee′ thō ven	tĕr′ rĭ tŏ rў
fau′ cĕt	läu̍n′ drў	prē̍ cēd′ ence	pär tĭc′ u̍ lar

Review Lessons 64 and 107.

170. REVIEW

Review Lessons 166–169.

THIRTY-FIFTH WEEK

171, 172

He would delight them equally by his anecdotes of witchcraft and of the direful omens and portentous sights and sounds in the air, which prevailed in the earlier times of Connecticut; and would frighten them woefully with speculations upon comets and shooting stars; and with the alarming fact that the world did absolutely turn around, and that they were half the time topsy-turvy!

IRVING

Make two lists of eight words each, for Lessons 171 and 172. Mark syllables and accents. Write the sentence from dictation.

173

su per sti′ tious	mar′ vel	dis as′ trous	weird
hor′ ror	mis′ chief	aw′ ful	false

What is the meaning of *awful*?

174

pe cul′ iar	ex traor′di na ry	threat′ en	suc cumb′
un u′ su al	ir reg′ u lar	sin′ gu lar	sim′ i lar

175. REVIEW

Review Lessons 171–174.

THIRTY-SIXTH WEEK

176, 177

Her mighty lakes, like oceans of liquid silver; her mountains, with their bright aerial tints; her valleys, teeming with wild fertility; her tremendous cataracts, thundering in their solitudes; her boundless plains, waving with spontaneous verdure; her broad deep rivers, rolling in solemn silence to the ocean; her trackless forests, where vegetation puts forth all its magnificence; her skies, kindling with the magic of summer clouds and glorious sunshine;—no, never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery.

IRVING

For Lesson 176, study the underlined words. Write them, indicating syllables and accents. Select four review words from the quotation and study them also. Learn from the dictionary the meaning of any unfamiliar words.

For Lesson 177, make another list of four hard words and four review words from the paragraph. Write the sentence from dictation.

178

Al le ghe′ nies	Alps	Pyr′e nees	Hi ma′ la yas
Ap pa lach′ i an	An′des	Ad i ron′dacks	Cau′ ca sus

179

O ri no′ co	Gan′ ges	Seine	El′ be
Am′ a zon	Eu phra′ tes	Dan′ ube	Rhine

Through what countries does each of these rivers flow?

180. REVIEW

Review Lessons 176–179.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK

181

Noun or Adjective	*Verb*	*Noun or Adjective*	*Verb*
con′ vict	con vict′	es′ cort	es cort′
con′ tract	con tract′	trans′ fer	trans fer′
ob′ ject	ob ject′	con′ flict	con flict′
con′ trast	con trast′	rec′ ord	re cord′
ex′ tract	ex tract′	sur′ vey	sur vey′
ex′ port	ex port′	trans′ port	trans port′

Choose two words from each column and use them in written sentences.

182

Scrib, script: write (Latin). **Graph:** write (Greek).

in scribe′	script	sub scrip′ tion	pho′ to graph
de scribe′	post′ script	au′ to graph	bi og′ ra phy

183

Ven e zue′la	Bue′nos Ai′res[1]	Val pa rai′so	Ar gen ti′na
Chi′ le	Bra zil′	Pe ru′	Pan a ma′

184

Ha wai′i[2]	Ho no lu′lu	Phil′ip pines	Fil i pi′nos
Por′ to Ri′ co	Ha van′ a	Ma nil′ a	A las′ ka

PRONUNCIATION: [1] Bwā′ nōs ī′ rās. [2] Hā wī′ ē.

185. REVIEW

Review Lessons 181–184.

THIRTY-EIGHTH WEEK

186

He that does good to another man does also good to himself; not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the consciousness of well doing is an ample reward.—SENECA

con′ scious ness am′ ple in crease′ di min′ish
con′ se quence con′ science re ward′ a bun′ dant

187

ar′se nal aq′ ue duct as y′ lum cem′ e ter y
au to mo′bile chauf feur′ res′er voir bou′le vard

188

res′tau rant ten′e ment a part′ment am′bu lance
hos′ pi tal ar′ chi tect stat′ ue ped′ es tal

189

me trop′o lis bor′ough com mu′ni ty vi cin′i ty
civ′ ic civ′ il neigh′ bor hood sub ur′ ban

Write the names of ten cities in your own state or in the neighboring states.

190. REVIEW

Review Lessons 186–189.

THIRTY-NINTH WEEK

191

The song was tumultuously applauded, for friends and dependents make a capital audience; and the poor relations especially were in perfect ecstasies of rapture.—DICKENS

tu mul′tu ous de pend′ent ec′sta sy es pe′cial ly
ap plaud′ rap′ ture per fec′ tion re la′ tions

Study especially the consonants in *ecstasy.*

192

gar'ri son brig a dier' com'mis sa ry mil'i ta ry
ar' mo ry ex pe di' tion colo'nel corps

193

in' fan try	cav' al ry	mi li' tia
bri gade'	di vi' sion	com' pa ny
re cruit'	sol' dier	ma rine'

Taking the words in a line across the page, explain the distinctions in meaning. The dictionary will give you the information.

194

reg' i ment bat' ter y siege fur' lough
pis' tol ri' fle sword bat' tle

195. REVIEW

Review Lessons 191–194.

FORTIETH WEEK

196

The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his creator's power display;
And publishes to every land
The work of an almighty hand.

ADDISON

cre a' tor im mor' tal un wea' ried dis played'
u' ni verse nat' u ral al might' y pub' lish

197

The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine!

POPE

ex' qui site del'i cate in vis' i ble e lab' o rate
de li' cious beau' ty dain' ty qual' i ty

Remember that *exquisite* is accented on the first syllable.

198

realm	bruise	plague	surf	buoy
dealt	cruise	league	ab surd′	quay

199

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous.—CARLYLE

Write these sentences from dictation.

200. SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

Review Lessons 50, 100, and 150.

absolutely	assistant	commission	dissolve
absurd	asylum	committee	duplicate
accommodate	audible	community	economize
accomplish	autograph	compromise	ecstasy
accumulate	bequeath	conference	eligible
achievement	biennial	conscience	eloquence
adieu	biography	consciousness	embarrass
agile	biscuit	coupon	endurance
aloof	borough	criticize	enterprise
analysis	brigadier	dealt	essential
analyze	Buenos Aires	decease	Euphrates
anecdote	calculation	dependent	excellent
anxiety	calendar	destitute	existence
apartment	cemetery	diligent	exquisite
apologize	chasm	diminish	extraordinary
Appalachian	college	disappear	faucet
arsenal	commissary	disastrous	fertility

Filipinos	necessary	qualify	soothe
foreigner	obliging	quince	specimen
furlough	occurred	realize	spectator
gorge	occurrence	realm	speculation
Hawaii	opportunity	recipe	spigot
hospitable	pamphlet	recognize	spinach
increase	paralyze	recruit	spontaneous
interest	patient	regiment	spoonfuls
invisible	peculiar	respectfully	subscription
kerosene	pedestal	responsible	succumb
lapse	perceive	restaurant	superintendent
laudable	permanently	reverence	superstitious
league	persuade	rhythm	tremendous
lettuce	Philippines	salary	tricycle
loathe	plague	seceded	unusual
magnificence	preceding	Seine	unwearied
manual	prevail	seize	vegetation
metropolis	primitive	several	vinegar
military	proceed	siege	weird
natural	prophesy	similar	zinc

EIGHTH YEAR

FIRST WEEK

1

America has furnished to the world the character of Washington. If our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind.

WEBSTER

in sti tu′ tion fur′ nished en ti′ tled hu man′ i ty
char′ ac ter re spect′ es teem′ gov′ ern ment

Write the sentences from dictation.

2

A *council* is an assembly of persons who meet for advice or discussion.

leg′ is la tive ex ec′ u tive ju di′ cial coun′ cil
con′ gress cab′ i net pres′ i dent fed′ er al

3

as sem′ bly mag′ is trate suf′ frage fran′chise
bal′ lot cit′ i zen ses′ sion con ven′ tion

4

al le′ giance im′ mi grant al′ ien neu′ tral
for′ eign er nat′ u ral ize oath vot′ er

Write sentences, using all the words of this lesson.

5. REVIEW

Review Lessons 1–4. Write the words in columns according to the number of syllables.

SECOND WEEK

6

par′ lia ment pre′ mi er im pe′ ri al pro vin′ cial
Great Brit′ ain Brit′ ish Brit′ on sov′ er eign

Use in sentences all the words of the lesson.

7

dip′ lo mat le ga′ tion dic ta′ tor comp trol′ ler
con′sul am bas′sa dor com mis′sion er di rec′tor

In *comptroller*, the letters *mp* are pronounced like *n*.

8

a mend′ ment proc la ma′ tion de cree′ rat′ i fied
pro claim′ an nounce′ de ci′ sion e′ dict

9

corpse cus′ tom cash ier′ cis′ tern
cow′ ard ter′ race cau′ tious cres′ cent

Mark the hard and soft *c's* in these words.

10. Review

Review Lessons 6–9.

THIRD WEEK

11

In the multitude of counselors there is safety.—The Bible

coun′ se lor mul′ti tude sur′ plus nu′ mer ous
ad vice′ ad vise′ crit′ i cize per suade′

Use *advice* and *advise*, *council* and *counsel*, in sentences.

12

as so ci a′ tion pe ti′ tion quo′ rum mi nor′ i ty
mi′ nor com mit′ tee sec′ re ta ry ad journ′

13

ma jor′i ty may′or can′di date rep re sent′a tive
plu ral′i ty char′ter res ig na′tion ad min is tra′tion

Look up *majority* and *plurality* in the dictionary. Use them in sentences so as to make clear the difference in meaning.

14

cen′sus sta tis′ tics tech′ ni cal sys tem at′ ic
ob′ sta cle po lit′ i cal lo′ cal ve′ hi cle

15. Review

Review Lessons 11–14. Write the words in exact alphabetical order, as in the dictionary.

FOURTH WEEK

16

The usual services of the choir were managed tolerably well, the vocal parts lagging a little behind the instrumental, and some loitering fiddler now and then making up for lost time by traveling over a passage with prodigious celerity, and clearing more bars than the keenest fox-hunter to be in at the death.—Irving

Study especially the underlined words. Study also the other words in the sentence, so that you can write it correctly from dictation.

17

con gre ga′tion dis course′ an′them ben e dic′tion
prel′ ude prayer rev′ er ence Tes′ ta ment

18

syn'a gogue tab'er na cle dis ci'ple pa'tri arch
al' tar aisle proph' et re li' gious

19

dis tin' guish guar an tee' bar' gain in dig' nant
gym nas' tics or' i gin guard' i an sug gest'

Mark the hard and soft *g's* in these words.

20. REVIEW

Review Lessons 16–19.

FIFTH WEEK

21. SUFFIXES

ly:—like, manner: womanly, like a woman; calmly, in a calm manner.

ous:—full of: mischievous, full of mischief.

able, ible:—can be: eatable, can be eaten.

er:—one who: builder, one who builds.

ness:—state of being: illness, state of being ill.

Write ten words containing these suffixes, two for each suffix.

22

mat i nee' in ter mis' sion op er et' ta en core' [1]
per form' ance pro' gram dra mat' ic ap plause'

[1] PRONUNCIATION: Encore, än kōr'.

23

me nag' er ie ma gi' cian pag' eant trag' e dy
mag' ic fes' ti val e lab' o rate com' e dy

Use these words in sentences.

24

con tral'to bar'y tone ac com' pa nist re hearse'
sym' pho ny dra' ma the' a ter re cit' al

25. Review

Review Lessons 21–24.

SIXTH WEEK

26

in di vid' u al ju' ve nile am a teur' cham' pi on
a dult' or' phan youth cous' in

27

a dept' en thu si as' tic buoy' ant ef fi' cient
in quis' i tive nerv' ous a gree' a ble am bi' tious

28

awk' ward aus tere' chiv' al rous com'pe tent
des' ti tute anx' ious ab surd' ri dic' u lous

Write the words of Lessons 27 and 28 in two columns, putting in the first column the words that you would like to have applied to yourself.

29. Prefixes

a:—at, to, in, on: aground, abed.
fore:—before: foresee, forewarn.
mis:—wrong: misspell.
out:—beyond, more than: outlive, outdo.
under:—beneath: underground.
over:—above, beyond: overrate, overgrown.
un:—to reverse, not: unroll, unwise.
up:—motion upward; upheaval.
with:—from, against: withdraw, withstand.

Write a word beginning with each of these prefixes.

30. Review

Review Lessons 26–29.

SEVENTH WEEK

31

Truth gives security to those who employ a man, and confidence to those who serve under him.—George Herbert

se cu′ ri ty con′ fi dence as sur′ ance re li′ ance
ben′ e fit ed con fide′ es sen′ tial ne ces′ si ty

32

i tin′ er a ry tour′ ist sou ve nir′ va lise′
sta′ tion sta′ tion a ry suit′-case trav′ el er

Use *stationary* in a sentence so as to show the meaning of the word.

33

recollect	parallel	tyranny	recollection
secession	colossal	recommend	Philippines

In each of these words the consonant at the end of the *second* syllable is doubled. Copy the words and underline the doubled consonants. Write the words a second time, indicating syllables and accents.

34

pursuit	angel	resistance	relief
leisure	enterprise	persistence	angle
eligible	existence	inseparable	apologize

35. Review

Review Lessons 31–34.

EIGHTH WEEK

36

Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercise, of health.—JAMES THOMSON

rheu'ma tism pneu mo'ni a ty'phoid de lir'i um
mea' sles germ dis ease' med' i cine

Express in your own words the meaning of the quotation in this lesson.

37

vac ci na' tion cer tif' i cate an' ti dote pal' lor
cer' ti fy rem' e dy med' i cal pal' lid

38

con va les'cent ep i dem'ic quar'an tine qui'nine
in' va lid san' i ta ry se clu' sion stim' u lant

39

indelible intelligible plausible flexible
accessible irresistible responsible forcible

Write these words, indicating syllables and accents.

40. REVIEW

Review Lessons 36–39.

NINTH WEEK

41

While there is infection in disease and sorrow, there is nothing in the world so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good humor.—DICKENS

in fec' tion con ta' gious diph the' ri a ton' sil
cleanse poi' son head' ache af flic' tion

42

fu′ mi gate	ma la′ ri a	sneeze	swoll′ en
ven′ ti late	bac te′ ri a	cough	fe′ ver ish

43

pes′ ti lence	sur′ geon	oc′ u list	ab′ scess
phy si′ cian	symp′ tom	ac′ ci dent	bruise

44

occasion	moccasin	apparel	associate
opposite	collision	apparatus	assurance

In each of these words the consonant at the end of the *first* syllable is doubled. Underline the doubled letters as you write the words.

45. REVIEW

Review Lessons 41–44.

TENTH WEEK

46

The first and great object of education is to discipline the mind. Make it the first object to be able to fix and hold your attention upon your studies. He who can do this, has mastered many and great difficulties; and he who cannot do it, will in vain look for success in any department of study.—TODD

Study the underlined words and also four other words that you consider difficult to spell. Write the paragraph from dictation.

47

cor′ pus cles	tis′ sue	di′ a phragm	per spi ra′tion
ar′ ter y	vein	skel′ e ton	phys i ol′ o gy

Tell the meaning of each word in this lesson.

48

pro′ te in hy′ dro gen ox′ y gen vac′ u um
an′ a lyze ac′ id starch at′ mos phere

Use in sentences the new words of the lesson.

49

aet., aged.
id., the same.
vid., see.
pp., pages.
vol., volume.
MS., manuscript.
et al., and others.
anon., anonymous.
Mme., Madame.
per annum, by the year.
pro. tem., for the time being.
ult., of the last month.
inst., of the present month.
prox., of the next month.

50. Spelling-match Review

abscess	bargain	diphtheria	immigrant
accompanist	buoyant	disciple	indelible
administration	census	discipline	individual
alien	certificate	distinguish	infection
allegiance	cistern	efficient	institution
amateur	colossal	enthusiastic	irresistible
angle	comptroller	entitled	judicial
antidote	confidence	epidemic	legislative
apologize	congregation	executive	magistrate
apparatus	convalescent	federal	menagerie
assembly	council	foresee	moccasin
association	crescent	franchise	neutral
austere	diaphragm	fumigate	numerous
awkward	difficulties	guarantee	operetta
ballot	diplomat	hydrogen	opposite

overrate	pneumonia	rehearse	surgeon
oxygen	prodigious	reliance	surplus
pageant	pursuit	resignation	swollen
parliament	quarantine	rheumatism	technical
patriarch	quorum	secession	terrace
perspiration	recollection	souvenir	typhoid
pestilence	recommend	suffrage	vaccination

ELEVENTH WEEK

51

The cooks shall be busied, by day and by night,
In roasting and boiling, for taste and delight.

ENGLISH BALLAD

sir′ loin fric as see′ cro quette′ con fec′ tion er y
la′ dle sau′ cer pitch′ er liq′ uid

52

ban′ quet bev′ er age bou illon′ [1] cham pagne′
chef ca′ ter er co′ coa choc′ o late

[1] PRONUNCIATION: Bouillon, bo͞o yôn′.

53

can′ ta loupe por′ ridge va nil′ la gel′ a tin
om′ e let ce′ re als muf′ fin rai′ sin

54

nu tri′tion al bu′ men in gre′di ent con som mé
rec′ i pe u ten′ sil sieve ker′ nel

55. REVIEW

Review Lessons 51–54. Write the names of ten foods, besides those given in the lessons.

TWELFTH WEEK

56

ves′ ti bule thresh′ old mo sa′ ic frieze
pil′ lar mor′ tar ce ment′ por′ ce lain

57

bal us trade′ bal′ us ter up hol′ ster er tex′ ture
tap′es try ma hog′ a ny el′e va tor or′na ment

58

doi′ ly chif fo nier′ por tière′ jar di nière′
bu′ reau man′ tel chan de lier′ par ti′ tion

The accent on the *e* in *portière* and *jardinière* must be marked whenever these words are written.

59

a part′ ment	lease	land′ lord	ho tel′
home′ stead	a′ gent	lodg′ ing	ten′ ant

60. Review

Review Lessons 56–59. Let each pupil write a list of ten other words connected with a house. From these lists, select twenty words that are hardest to spell and write them on the blackboard for study by the whole class.

THIRTEENTH WEEK

61

cro chet′ wor′ sted seam′ stress fash′ ion
em broid′ er y col′ lar sleeve hand′ ker chief

62

par′ a sol	gai′ ters	suède [1]	ma te′ ri al
chev′ i ot	cham′ ois	cor′ du roy	dyed

[1] PRONUNCIATION: Suède, swād.

63

serge	fringe	gar′ ment	brooch
flan′ nel	braid	rai′ ment	veil
leath′ er	buck′ le	ap par′ el	lin′ en

64

men′ u	bou illon′	de′ pot	ga rage′
dé but′	trous seau′	ba ton′	chauf feur′

These words have come into our language from the French. Study the pronunciation of each word, with the help of the dictionary.

65. REVIEW

Review Lessons 61–64.

FOURTEENTH WEEK

66

It is inspiring to read even the dry details which some antiquarians have given of the quaint humors, the burlesque pageants, the complete abandonment to mirth and good-fellowship, with which this festival was celebrated. It seemed to throw open every door, and unlock every heart.—IRVING: on Christmas in England

Mark the syllables and accents of the underlined words. Look up the meaning of *antiquarian* and *burlesque* in the dictionary. Write the sentences from dictation.

67

mas quer ade′ cha rade′ sil hou ette′ car′i ca ture
dis guise′ gay′ e ty por′ trait car toon′

68

tab′ leau pan′to mime pan o ra′ma im ag′i na ry
fête waltz im′ age cam′ er a

The mark over the *e* in *fête* is called a **circumflex.** It must be used whenever the word *fête* is written.

Write the plural forms of the nouns in the lesson.

69

u nique′ o paque′ gro tesque′ phy sique′
mosque ob lique′ pic tur esque′ stat u esque′

Use each of these words in a sentence.

70. Review

Review Lessons 66–69.

FIFTEENTH WEEK

71, 72

The parson gave us a most erudite sermon on the rites and ceremonies of Christmas, and the propriety of observing it not merely as a day of thanksgiving, but of rejoicing, supporting the correctness of his opinions by the earliest usages of the Church, and enforcing them by the authorities, from whom he made copious quotations.—Irving

For Lesson 71, study the first four underlined words and select four other words from the quotation for review. Write the words, indicating syllables and accents. From the dictionary learn the meaning of any unfamiliar words.

For Lesson 72, study the other words in the quotation and write it from dication.

73

In the study of words, we find groups that have a common basis, or **root.** Suffixes and prefixes may be added to this root.

Dic, comes from the Latin *dicere,* meaning *to say.*

dictation	predict	prediction	edict
dictionary	contradict	benediction	dictator

Explain how the meaning of each of these words is connected with its Latin root. The dictionary will help you in this study of words.

74

in trigue′	di′ a logue	plague	syn′ a gogue
ha rangue′	col′ league	fa tigue′	mon′ o logue

Use each of these words in a sentence showing the meaning of the word.

75. Review

Review Lessons 71–74.

SIXTEENTH WEEK

76

In China "on the last day of the year, accounts are settled, debts canceled, and books carefully balanced in every mercantile establishment. It is considered disgraceful, and almost equivalent to an act of bankruptcy, if all accounts are not settled the last day of the old year."

Study all the words and write the quotation.

77

mil lion aire′	pre′ mi um	de pos′ it	mort′ gage
prin′ ci pal	pro′ ceeds	av′ er age	cou′ pon

Use *principal* and *principle* each in two sentences. Make clear the meaning of each word.

78

fin an cier′ tar′ iff cor po ra′ tion mo nop′ o ly
fi nan′cial prof′it eighty-eighth ninety-ninth

79

ac count′ ant cur′ ren cy ac′ cu ra cy leg′ a cy
cash ier′ cur′ rent e con′ o my val u a′ tion

Use *currency* and *current* in sentences that show the meaning of these words.

80. REVIEW

Review Lessons 76–79.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK

81

hy pot′e nuse par al lel′o gram el lipse′ com′pass
sphere pyr′ a mid cyl′ in der al′ ti tude

82

ra′ ti o pro por′ tion e qua′ tion al′ ge bra
e′ qual e qual′ i ty re la′ tion a nal′ y sis

83

ab′ stract	ci′ pher	solve	thou′ sandth
con′ crete	ze′ ro	can′ cel	di vis′ i ble
dec′ i mal	in′ te ger	bil′ lion	frac′ tion al

84

occur	occurring	occurred	occurrence
proceed	proceeding	proceeded	procedure
precede	preceding	preceded	precedence

Be careful to accent *pre ced′ ence* correctly. Use in sentences *proceeding*, *preceding*, *procedure*, and *precedence*.

85. Review

Review Lessons 81–84.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK

86

The rocky summits, split and rent,
Formed turret, dome, or battlement,
Or seemed fantastically set
With cupola or minaret,
Wild crests as pagod ever decked,
Or mosque of Eastern architect.

Scott

fan tas′ tic cu′ po la tur′ ret con′ duit
mosque sum′ mit ar′ chi tect aq′ ue duct

In *conduit*, the *u* is a silent letter.

87

struc′ ture di men′ sion sol′ der gouge
re pair′ riv′ et wedge dredge

Write the names of six tools.

88

stand′ ard gauge ca pac′ i ty sym′ me try
cal′ cu late es′ ti mate meas′ ure straight′ en

89

de′ pot im′ age ry fal′ con cro chet′
cup′ board brick′ kiln af′ ghan bou quet′
black′ guard gar′ den er wor′ sted cro quet′.

Practice the pronunciation of these words, studying especially the silent letters.

90. Review

Review Lessons 86–89.

NINETEENTH WEEK

91

jeal′ ous op′ ti mist shrewd con ceit′ ed
zeal′ ous pes′ si mist awk′ ward in com′ pe tent

92

dom i neer′ing ar′bi tra ry ve′he ment dis creet′
dic ta to′ ri al vexed dis cre′ tion be hav′ ior

93

ec cen′ tric or′ di na ry un wield′ y cor′ dial
pe cul′ iar sly′ ly ag′ ile mis′ chie vous

94

ca fé fi an cé dé bris en core
fête con som mé pro té gé clique

These words are from the French language. The marks used on the first six words must be used whenever these words are written. Study the pronunciation, with the help of the dictionary. Use each word in a sentence that makes clear its meaning.

Review Lesson 64.

95. REVIEW

Review Lessons 91–94.

TWENTIETH WEEK

96

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.

SHAKESPEARE

sus pi′ cion pro hib′ it stealth′ y ep′ i thet
guilt′ y haunt daunt Shake′ speare

97

de spise′	con tempt′	en′ mi ty	prej′ u dice
con demn′	de serve′	de scent′	dis pute′

98

scourge	dun′ geon	tor′ ture	an′ guish
hor′ ror	ter′ ror	fright′ ened	om′ i nous

99

syr′ inge	bor′ ough	bru nette′	ro sette′
loz′ enge	fur′ lough	co quette′	et′ i quette

100. SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

Review Lesson 50.

abstract	caricature	corporation	financier
accountant	cartoon	crochet	frieze
afghan	caterer	cupola	garage
antiquarian	champagne	currency	gauge
arbitrary	chiffonier	début	gelatin
balanced	clique	despise	gouge
baluster	colleague	dimension	grotesque
bankruptcy	concrete	dungeon	harangue
banquet	conduit	eccentric	hypotenuse
benediction	confectionery	ellipse	ingredient
beverage	consommé	embroidery	intrigue
bouillon	contempt	equation	jardinière
brickkiln	contradict	establishment	jealous
burlesque	copious	falcon	lease
cantaloupe	cordial	financial	leather

masquerade	portière	sirloin	upholsterer
mosaic	preceding	stealthy	usage
nutrition	premium	suède	valuation
occurrence	proportion	symmetry	vanilla
opinion	propriety	syringe	vehement
parallelogram	protégé	tableau	veil
pessimist	raiment	threshold	wedge
physique	scourge	trousseau	worsted
picturesque	silhouette	unwieldy	zealous

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK

101

I know of no method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people.—BURKE

My heart is inditing a good matter.—PSALMS

in dict′ in dite′ crim′ i nal ac cu sa′ tion

ju′ ror in dict′ ment judg′ ment ar rest′

Indict, to charge with a crime, and *indite*, to compose or write, are pronounced alike.

102

at tor′ ney pros′ e cute com plaint′ for′ fei ture

court de fend′ ant pris′ on er sher′ iff

103

vil′ lain of fense′ con spir′ a cy coun′ ter feit

trai′ tor as sas′ sin fraud kid′ nap

104

vol un teer′ auc tion eer′ con sign ee′ ref er ee′

guar an tee′ trus tee′ em ploy ee′ en gi neer′

105. Review

Review Lessons 101–104.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK

106

al lege′	con′ tro ver sy	cli′ ent	ad her′ ent
par′ don	pen′ al ty	chas tise′	in′ ju ry

107

fu′ gi tive	de tec′ tive	a′ li as	i den′ ti fy
for′ feit	des′ per ate	es cape′	res′ cue

108

li′ cense	in spec′ tion	prop′ er ty	pre′ cincts
re strain′	ex am′ ine	au′ thor ize	pledge

109

Mit or **mis** = send (Latin).

trans mit′	dis miss′	mis′ sive	re mit′ tance
sub mit′	com mit′ tee	o mis′ sion	mis′ sion a ry

Explain how the meaning of each of these words is connected with its Latin root.

110. Review

Review Lessons 106–109. Write the words in exact alphabetical order.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK

111

From his half itinerant life he was a kind of traveling gazette, carrying the whole budget of local gossip from house to house; so that his appearance was always greeted with satisfaction. He

was, moreover, esteemed by the women as a man of great erudition, for he had read several books quite through.—IRVING

Study especially the underlined words, and review the other words so that you can write the quotation from dictation.

112

a′ er o naut nau′ ti cal e ques′ tri an mar′ i ner
a′ er o plane a′ vi a tor chauf feur′ pas′ sen ger

Use these words in sentences. In pronouncing the words, be careful to put the accent on the right syllable.

113

Mono = single (Greek). **Uni** = one (Latin).
Omni = all (Latin).

monoplane	monologue	unique	omnipresent
monogram	monopoly	universe	omnibus

Review Lessons 73 and 109.

114

exert	exalt	exile	exorbitant
exist	exempt	execute	exasperate

Write these words, indicating syllables and accents.

115. REVIEW

Review Lessons 111–114.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK

116

Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won.—DUKE OF WELLINGTON

mel′an chol y sur ren′der bel lig′er ent weap′on
dis′ mal can′ non ar′ se nal ar′ mor y

Write a paragraph explaining the meaning of the quotation from the Duke of Wellington.

117

lieu ten′ ant ser′ geant ad′ ju tant ci vil′ ian
corps en′ sign ri′ fle bu′ gle

118

strat′ e gy strat′ a gem be siege′ for ti fi ca′ tion
cav′ al ry mil′ i ta ry mi li′ tia block ade′

Study the vowels in the new words with special care.

119

ex hale′ ex hort′ ex hil′ a rate ex hor ta′ tion
ex haust′ ex hib′ it ex haus′ tion ex hi bi′ tion

Compare these words with Lesson 114. The letter *h* is silent in all these words, except *exhale*. Pronounce each word carefully.

120. Review

Review Lessons 116–119.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK

121

am mu ni′ tion car′ tridge bay′ o net sen′ ti nel
sen′ try re cruit′ mus′ ket per′ il

122

cam paign′ ma neu′ ver squad′ ron war′ rior
squad reg′ i ment gar′ ri son vet′ er an

123

dé bris′ ā′ēr ō̆ naut bŏmb rŭf′ fĭ an
cŏn′ duĭt comp trōl′ lēr āl′ ien phў sique′
cir′ cuĭt chĭf fŏn nyēr′ ăm a teûr′ côr′ dial lў

Study the pronunciation of these words.

Review Lesson 89.

124

Spec = see (Latin).

spec′ ta cle	in spec′ tor	as′ pect	spec′ u late
spec ta′tor	re spect′a bly	spec′i men	sus pect′

Explain the meaning of each word, showing its connection with the Latin root.

125. Review

Review Lessons 121–124.

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK

126

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.—Sir H. Davy

ob li ga′ tion	ha bit′ u al	rou tine′	mea′ ger
o blige′	com′ fort a ble	pre serve′	vir′ tue

127

interrupt	anonymous	imitate	perspective
break	unknown	counterfeit	distance

Copy these words, indicating syllables and accents. Use all the words of the lesson in sentences.

128

interpret	unanimous	intimate	prospective
explanation	agreement	familiar	future

Mark the syllables and accents of these words. Write sentences containing the new words of the lesson.

129

rhythm	mys′ tic	tough	trough
mar′ tyr	myr′ i ad	cy′ cle	drought

Find in the dictionary the meaning of any of these words which you do not fully understand. Use each word in a sentence.

130. REVIEW

Review Lessons 126–129.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK

131

If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality.—FRANKLIN

prod′i gal ex trav′a gant ex ag′ger ate mag′ni fy
reck′ less waste′ ful grate′ ful care′ less ness

Write a paragraph explaining Franklin's thought.

132

bul′ le tin al′ ma nac en cy clo pe′ di a in i′ tial
chron′ i cle di′ a ry cal′ en dar li bra′ ri an

133

an ni ver′ sa ry chro nol′ o gy se′ ri al se′ quel
dec′ ade ful fill′ oc ca′ sion al ly o rig′ i nal ly

134

in ter vene′ in ter fere′ su per sede′ stam pede′
priv′ i lege com plete′ se cede′ con′ crete

In what respect are the final syllables of these words similar?

135. REVIEW

Review Lessons 131–134.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK

136

chrys an′ the mum or′ chid jon′quil mag no′ li a

bou quet′ fo′ li age hy′ a cinth nas tur′ tium

In *orchid,* the *ch* is hard.

137

seize	expedient	shield	recollect
crescent	apparatus	ecstasy	immigrant
achieve	peaceable	wield	accessible

138

ju′ve nile	chiv′al rous	et′i quette	hos′pi ta ble
com′bat ant	ex′qui site	in′ter est ing	com′mon place

In each of these words, the accent comes on the first syllable.

139

righteous hideous miscellaneous erroneous

spontaneous instantaneous gorgeous advantageous

Write these words, indicating syllables and accents.

140. REVIEW

Review Lessons 136–139.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK

141

People are always talking of perseverance and courage and fortitude; but patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude—and the rarest, too.—RUSKIN

per se ver′ance for′ ti tude hyp′ o crite sub′ tle

en dur′ ance pa′ tience ab′ sence con′ science

Use *hypocrite* and *subtle* in sentences.

142

jeop′ard y di lem′ma ca tas′ tro phe cha′ os
jeop′ard ize threat′ en hav′ oc dis as′ter

143

ap pre hen′ sion e mer′ gen cy or′ de al col lapse′
dis as′ trous suc cumb′ res′ cue de fense′

144

luscious dubious pretentious pretense
delirious prodigious false feigned

Compare the words of the lesson with those of Lesson 139. What difference do you notice? Mark the syllables and accents.

145. REVIEW

Review Lessons 141–144.

THIRTIETH WEEK

146

em bar′rass ment treach′er ous aghast′ thwart′ed
fa tigued′ wea′ ried treach′ er y weird

147

har′assed wor′ried o ver whelmed′ un daunt′ed
worse least rare′ ly un par′ al leled

Remember that *harassed* is accented on the first syllable.

148

Meter = measure (Greek).

meter barometer perimeter metrical
speedometer thermometer diameter symmetry

Write a sentence about each of these words, defining its meaning. Use the dictionary.

Review Lessons 113 and 124.

149

al bu'men	con do'lence	mu se'um	il lus'trate
ab do'men	pre ced'ence	ac cent'ed	ad ver'tise ment

Study especially the accent in each of these words.

150. Spelling-match Review

Review Lesson 100.

adherent	criminal	inspector	ordeal
adjutant	dilemma	interfere	overwhelmed
aghast	discreet	interpret	penalty
alias	embarrass	interrupt	perimeter
allege	emergency	intimate	perseverance
almanac	employee	jeopardize	perspective
anniversary	encyclopedia	librarian	pretentious
anonymous	equestrian	license	prodigal
attorney	erudition	lieutenant	prosecute
auctioneer	exaggerate	luscious	referee
barometer	exasperate	maneuver	remittance
catastrophe	exempt	martyr	righteous
chivalrous	exhaustion	meager	ruffian
chronicle	exhibition	melancholy	satisfaction
chronology	exhilarate	miscellaneous	sentinel
circuit	exorbitant	monoplane	sergeant
civilian	extravagant	myriad	serial
collapse	fugitive	nautical	spectacle
combatant	habitual	offense	squadron
condolence	hypocrite	omission	stampede
counterfeit	indictment	omnibus	stratagem

strategy	treacherous	undaunted	warrior
subtle	trough	villain	weapon
supersede	unanimous	volunteer	worried

THIRTY-FIRST WEEK

151

bar ba′ ri an sav′ age ry fos′ sil an′ ces tor
prim′i tive o rig′i nal pri me′val pre his tor′ic

152

in hab′it ant pop u la′tion de scend′ant in her′it
me trop′o lis so ci′e ty trans ferred′ cem′e ter y

153

oc cu pa′ tion civ i li za′ tion lux′ u ry wel′ fare
oc′ cu py vi cin′ i ty lo cal′ i ty res′ tau rant

154

di van′ en core′ fī nance′ re cess′
a dept′ pre tense′ fĭn an cier′ ad dress′

Study especially the accents in these words.
Review Lessons 138 and 149.

155. Review

Review Lessons 151–154.

THIRTY-SECOND WEEK

156

ar chi pel′ a go prec′ i pice cañ′ on Yo sem′ i te
chasm gorge bound′ a ry fron′ tier

157

cir cum′ fer ence fis′ sure crev′ ice me′ te or
e clipse′ pla teau′ prai′ rie ra vine′

158

Gi bral′tar Su ez′ Shang hai′ Pan a ma′
Med i ter ra′ne an Sic′ i ly Yo ko ha′ma Je ru′sa lem

Locate each of these places.

159

Ante = before (Latin). **Post** = after (Latin).

antedate antecedent posterity postponement
anteroom postpone postscript postgraduate

Review Lesson 148.

160. REVIEW

Review Lessons 156–159. Write fifteen words connected with the study of geography.

THIRTY-THIRD WEEK

161

There is no substitute for thorough-going, ardent, sincere earnestness.—DICKENS

sub′sti tute su per′flu ous con spic′u ous pi′ous
ne ces′si ty de sir′a ble de sir′ous ad′mi ra ble

162

suf fi′ cient con ven′ient cus′tom a ry ob scure′
suf fice′ cus′ tom ad van′ tage mys te′ ri ous

163

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—EMERSON

sac′ ri fice con sci en′ tious es′ sence triv′ i al

op por tu′ ni ty oc ca′ sion yield es sen′ tial

Use *essence* in a sentence.

164

exhibit	siege	exalt	campaign
champagne	forfeit	veil	admittance
conference	exhaust	niece	vengeance

165. REVIEW

Review Lessons 161–164.

THIRTY-FOURTH WEEK

166

The low murmur of his pupils' voices, conning over their lessons, might be heard on a drowsy summer's day, like the hum of a bee-hive; interrupted now and then by the authoritative voice of the master, in a tone of menace or command; or by the appalling sound of the birch, as he urged some tardy loiterer along the flowery path of knowledge.—IRVING

Study especially the underlined words and review the other words of this selection. Write it from dictation.

167

col lo′ qui al am big′ u ous ex pres′ sion group

di′ a lect phrase par′ a graph sum′ ma ry

168

ab bre vi a′tion syn′o nym hom′o nym met′a phor

gram mat′ i cal mod′ i fy rep re sent′ du′ pli cate

Explain the meaning of each of the new words in the lesson.

169

imperative superlative relative narrative
nominative comparative positive descriptive

Write these words, indicating syllables and accents.

170. REVIEW

Review Lessons 166–169.

THIRTY-FIFTH WEEK

171

diph'thong mon'o syl la ble syn op'sis neu' ter
diph the' ri a soothe loathe breathe

172

pro nun ci a'tion em'pha sis cli'max par'ti ci ple
pro nounce' em' pha size dis tinct' aux il' ia ry

173

def i ni'tion ex cep'tion de clen'sion con'ju gate
def'i nite a pos'tro phe hy'phen in ter ro ga'tion

174

Extravagant expense; *profuse* apologies; *lavish* praise; *prodigal* hospitality; *wasteful* habits.

Abandon an enterprise; *desert* a friend; *forsake* bad companions; *resign* an office; *surrender* a town.

Study especially the words in italics. Write a similar series of synonyms for *celebrated* and *brave*. Refer to the dictionary.

175. REVIEW

Review Lessons 171–174. Write ten words connected with the study of grammar.

THIRTY-SIXTH WEEK

176

bot'a ny ge om'e try chem'is try ex per' i ment
al' ge bra phys' ic as tron' o my hy' gi ene

177

ste nog' ra phy el o cu' tion do mes'tic sci' ence
type' writ ing man' u al train' ing ed' u cate

178

el e men' ta ry sem' i na ry tu i' tion fac' ul ty
ad vanced' ex am i na'tion pro mo'tion grad u a'tion

179

Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
a lum' nus	a lum' ni	lar' va	lar' væ
stim' u lus	stim' u li	cri' sis	cri' ses
phe nom'e non	phe nom'e na	a nal'y sis	a nal'y ses

These nouns have irregular plural forms, which come from the Latin and Greek languages.

180. REVIEW

Review Lessons 176–179.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK

181

Review Lessons 1–50.

182

con dense' e vap' o rate vi' brate grav i ta' tion
va' por ab sorb' dis solve' at' mos phere

183

dec′ o rate	ac cu′ mu late	in form′	in′ di cate
pen′ e trate	ac com′ mo date	im port′	del′ e gate

From these verbs, make nouns ending in *-tion.*

184

ban′ quet	van′ quish	an′ guish	lan′ guid
con′ quest	tran′ quil	con′ cord	con′ gress

In these words *n* has the nasal sound, like *ng* in *ring.* It is marked n̲.

Review Lesson 123.

185. REVIEW

Review Lessons 182–184.

THIRTY-EIGHTH WEEK

186

Review Lessons 51–100.

187

Procrastination is the thief of time;
Year after year it steals, till all are fled.

YOUNG

pro cras′ti nate	de fer′	in ves′ ti gate	ev′ i dence
prompt′ ness	stealth	ev′ i dent	spe′ cial

188

fi′ er y	ra′ bi es	a do′ be	pre′ mi er
fi na′ le	im′ age ry	por′ ce lain	pro′ te in

Notice carefully the three syllables in each of these words.
Review Lesson 154.

189

cro quette′ ga zette′ an′ arch y ar′ chive
bru nette′ sil hou ette′ mon′ arch y pa′ tri arch

190. REVIEW

Review Lessons 187–189.

THIRTY-NINTH WEEK

191

Review Lessons 101–150.

192

ad′ e quate ac qui si′ tion qualm quench
ac quaint′ ance ac quit′ ac quire′ re quire′ ment

193

au revoir,[1] till we meet again.

à la carte, according to the bill of fare.

table d'hôte,[2] a meal for which one pays a fixed price.

carte blanche,[3] full power.

tête-à-tête,[4] face to face; in close conversation.

nom de plume,[5] a name assumed by an author.

PRONUNCIATION: [1] Au revoir, ō rẽ vwȧr′. [2] Table d'hôte, tȧ′ bl' dōt′. [3] Carte blanche, kärt′ blänsh′. [4] Tête-à-tête, tāt′ ȧ tāt′. [5] Nom de plume, nôn dẽ plüm′.

194

Auto = self(Greek). **Graph** = a writing (Greek).

automobile autocrat autograph geography
autobiography automatic telegraph stenography

Write the words, indicating syllables and accents.

Review Lesson 159.

195. REVIEW

Review Lessons 192–194.

FORTIETH WEEK

196

Review Lessons 151–195.

197

Phone = sound (Greek). **Aud** = hear (Latin).

telephone	phonic	audible	audit
phonograph	audience	auditorium	auditor

198

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—FRANKLIN

Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.—WASHINGTON

Memorize these sentences and write them from dictation.

199

He who puts his best into every task will outstrip the man who waits for a great opportunity.—CHAMBERLAIN

There is a necessary limit to our achievement, but none to our attempt.—PHILLIPS BROOKS

Write these sentences from dictation.

200. SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

abbreviation	amateur	apologize	authoritative
accommodation	ambiguous	appalling	autobiography
acquisition	anarchy	apparatus	autograph
adequate	ancestor	aqueduct	automatic
algebra	angel	archipelago	auxiliary
alumni	angle	auditorium	bouquet

brunette
candidate
cañon
cemetery
chastise
chauffeur
chemistry
circuit
civilization

descriptive
desirable
desirous
dialect
diphtheria
diphthong
discipline
eighthieth
elementary

grateful
harangue
homonym
hyphen
imperative
indictment
information
inhabitant
investigate

ninety-ninth
nominative
occasionally
occupation
occurrence
origin
participle
penetrate
perspiration

colloquial
committee
comparative
condense
conduit
conscientious
conspicuous
convenient
cordially

eligible
embarrass
essence
evaporate
evidence
exaggerate
examination
exhaust
existence

jardinière
jealous
jonquil
judicial
kidnap
languid
leisure
license
liquid

phenomenon
population
portière
posterity
precinct
precipice
prejudice
pretense
primitive

crevice
crisis
criticize
customary
débris
début
definite
delegation
descendant

experiment
faculty
fatigue
fiery
foreigner
forfeiture
fossil
Gibraltar
grammatical

manual
menu
mercantile
metaphor
mischievous
mortgage
nasturtium
naturalize
neuter

procrastinate
pursuit
qualm
rabies
represent
resistance
respectably
restaurant
ridiculous

sacrifice	substitute	tariff	vengeance
savagery	sufficient	tranquil	vibrate
science	superfluous	transferred	vicinity
secede	superlative	trivial	virtue
seminary	supersede	tuition	wearied
Sicily	symptom	utensil	welfare
society	synonym	vaccination	Yosemite
stenography	synopsis	vanquish	zealous

RULES FOR SPELLING

1. Plurals:

Most nouns form their plural by adding *s* or *es*. When the plural has an extra syllable, *es* is usually added. As lad, lads; inch, inches.

Some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* change those letters to *ves* to form the plural. As knife, knives.

Nouns ending in *y* after a consonant change *y* to *i* and add *es* to form the plural. As family, families.

Nouns ending in *y* after a vowel add *s* to form the plural. As joy, joys.

2. To denote possession:

Add the apostrophe and *s* (*'s*) to a singular noun. As boy, boy's.

To a plural noun ending in *s*, add the apostrophe (*'*). As boys'.

To a plural noun not ending in *s*, add the apostrophe and *s* (*'s*). As children's.

3. Silent *e* is usually retained before a suffix beginning with a consonant. As careless, severely.

4. Silent *e* is usually dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel. As come, coming; love, lovable.

5. Words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain the *e* before a suffix beginning with *a* or *o*. As noticeable, courageous.

6. Final *y* after a consonant becomes *i* before a suffix that does not begin with *i*. As try, tried, trying.

7. In monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, a single consonant following a single vowel is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel. As run, running; occur, occurrence.

8. In the digraph *ie*, *i* usually precedes *e*, except after *c* or when sounded like ā. As believe, receive, neighbor.

9. When the first letter of a word is the same as the last letter of the prefix, both letters are usually kept. As misspell.

10. When the last letter of a word is the same as the first letter of the suffix, both letters are usually kept. As suddenness.

SOUND CHART

Vowels

ā as in cāpe	ē as in mē	ō as in ōld
ă " " ăm	ĕ " " ĕnd	ŏ " " nŏt
ä " " ärm	ẽ " " makẽr	
ȧ " " fȧst		ū " " ūse
a̤ " " a̤ll	ī " " īce	ŭ " " ŭp
â " " câre	ĭ " " ĭll	û " " ûrn

å, ė, i̊, o̊, ů indicate modified long sounds in unaccented syllables.

ȳ as in flȳ	o͞o as in mo͞on	oi or oy as in oil
y̆ " " my̆th	o͝o " " bo͝ok	ou or ow " " out

Consonants

c̶ (=k) as in c̶at	c̶h (=k) as in c̶horus	
ç (=s) " " çell	ç̲h (=sh) " " maç̲hine	
g̃ " " g̃et	th " " thin	
ġ (=j) " " ġem	t̶h̶ " " t̶h̶ough	
n as in man		
n̲(=ng) " " ban̲k		

Diacritical Marks

– macron	~ tilde	^ circumflex	– bar (c̶, n̲, g̃, t̶h̶)
˘ breve	· dot	¸ cedilla	